P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
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WHISKY.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,675—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light throughout Lifts.
(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 200 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SHANNON | 4362 | I. M. Wilmer | 22nd July. |
| M.I. EGYPT | 7373 | G. Langhourne | 5th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | G. H. C. Weston | 5th Aug. |
| M.I. ARABIA | 7393 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | E. M. Wilmer | 19th " |
| M. I. BALLARAT | 4164 | C. L. W. Field | 26th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Deasy | 2nd Sept. |
| M. I. CALEDONIA | 7558 | R. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | I. M. Wilmer | 16th " |
| M. I. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 23rd " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Deasy | 30th " |

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klainberger | 4,140 | 1st Aug., 1899. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SILESIA | R. Mayer | 5,000 | 7th Aug. 1899. |
| CORFU | A. Calabrese | 3,500 | 7th Sept., 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th Oct., 1899. |

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 560 | Rs. 375 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,000 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messagerie Maritime Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 28th July 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Gannon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 22, 1899.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,232 | Negre | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Coispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,437 | Chevalier | 24th Oct. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,326 | Vaquier | 21st Nov. 1899. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Roquier | 19th Dec., 1899 |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,235 | Negre | 26th July, 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viz JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Corner.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 27th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

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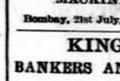
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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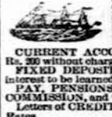

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

### CONTAMINATIONS

Of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietors.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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London Agents:—GRINDLAY & Co.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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### To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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INTENDING ASSURERS

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ORIENTAL'S

LIFE POLICY.

THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
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NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
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Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Office,

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1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC. Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market. Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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BRANDIES.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

and Guaranteed as to QUALITY AND CONDITION.

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| TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY | per | bot. | 7 0 | 7 14 |
| Do. do. do. | per | pint. | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| 000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" | per | doz. | 50 0 | 56 0 |
| 00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit | ,, | ,, | 42 8 | 47 8 |
| 0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy | ,, | ,, | 37 8 | 42 0 |
| CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co. | ,, | ,, | 24 0 | 27 0 |

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[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
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THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
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AND

VALUABLES RECEIVED FOR SAFE CUSTODY IN THE

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### FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity." Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,
such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

PARKER'S
### COMPOUND DAMIANA ELIXIR.

DAMIANA has been largely employed by PHYSICIANS for some years past, and the medical Journals have noted numerous instances in which it has proved itself to be a most valuable non-irritating sexual tonic. In this preparation other tonics are combined with the Damiana which act on the nerves, muscles and brain, and exercise a beneficial effect on the mental faculties. It is invaluable as a remedy for general debility or any diseases arising from disorders of the nervous system.

Price per bottle, Rs. 3-4 and 5-0.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
### HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS—Dies of all British and Native Regiments on hand. Estimates and Samples free. Mess Presidents will find that ordering their supplies from us is a cheaper method than ordering from home, while the workmanship is equal to that of London houses.

TO OFFICERS—Of the R. H. A., R. A. R. E., Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service, we have the pleasure to state that small quantities of Stationery headed with any of the above Dies are always on hand. Large quantities can be executed in three or four days from receipt of order.

LITHOGRAPHIC DESIGNS—For Wedding, Business, or Visiting Cards, Bill Heads, Note Heads, and Views, Plans, Shares, Cheques, &c.

INVITATION CARDS—Comprising Invitations to Dinner, At Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dancing, &c. Samples now ready. Specimens free.

RUBBER STAMPS—Of every description manufactured on the premises by a special process and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the climate. Write for specimens.

ENGRAVING—Silver Cups, Tankards, Mugs, Medals, &c., engraved in Plain or Ornamental styles, Gold and Silver Plate engraved in every style. Initials from the Earliest Saxon to the 19th Century styles. Regimental Crests engraved on sets of plate. Estimates or Designs free. Large orders at reduced rates.

BALL PROGRAMMES—Of all descriptions always in stock; also constant renewals of the latest designs. Having every Regimental Die in stock and an immense variety of Cards, plain and illuminated, we shall be glad to forward Embossed Specimens to intending purchasers.

ADDRESSES—On Parchment, with Illuminated or plain borders and letters, in all styles, prepared on short notice. Award certificates for Schools and other purposes made in a variety of Graceful designs.

MENU CARDS—Folding and single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant designs, printed in Gold and colours, or stamp in Gold, with and without bevelled edges.

HAND STAMPING PRESSES—Having had years of practical experience in the manufacture and fixing of Dies to handpresses, we can offer such as are especially adapted to this work, the base is of cast-iron and the lever runs lightly in nicely fitted bearings. They are simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, require no skill to manage. Press with Monogram or Crest sunk in Steel with copper counterpart complete, from Rs. 30.

FANCY STATIONERY—New samples now ready. Novelties in bevelled edged Cards, Dance Cards, Invitations Chits, Mourning, and other stationery.

MONOGRAMS AND CRESTS—Pierced or chased in silver or gold, for attaching to Card Cases, Pocket Books, Albums, &c. Estimates and Designs free.

---

S.S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th July, 1899.

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THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and erection of a CAST IRON TANK of 20,000 gallons capacity and will be received upto 4th September 1899. Plans and specification on application to the undersigned.

CLEMENT M. SYKES, A.M.I. C.E.,
State Engineer, Jamnagar.

---

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

---

ANY persons having CLAIMS against the estate of the late Captain H. CLOSE, Indian Staff Corps, Commissariat Transport Department, Bombay, who died in England, on 6th April, 1899, are requested to forward them to the Undersigned, on or before the 22nd August, 1899, after which date no claims will be entertained.

W. F. CAHUSAC, MAJOR,
21st Bn. Infantry.
President, Sub-Committee of Adjustment.

---

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

THE TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING LEASES for sites on the WELLINGTON LINES PLOT, Esplanade, Bombay. A Plan of the Sites may be seen and printed forms of application obtained by applying at the office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Bombay, 21st July, 1899.

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BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for PAINTING about one million square feet of BRIDGE-WORK between Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Company providing ready mixed oil. About 800,000 square feet require one coat only. The work must be completed on the fifteenth of December 1899. No free passes will be issued. Sealed Tenders, written in English, will be received upto twelve o'clock on the tenth of August at the office of the Undersigned accompanied by a receipt from the Head Cashier for receipt of Rs. 15 which will not be returned if the undersigned does not bind himself to recommend the lowest or any tender.

M. H. WOLFF,
Resident Engineer.

General Offices Fort, Bombay.

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MANJI MULJI late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased.

MOTIHAI, widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 18th day of July, 1899.
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KALIANDAS JEEWANDAS of Bombay has contracted to SELL all that messuage or tenement property and that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground adjoining absut 86 square yards, situate at Dwarkadas Mansion, within the Fort of Bombay, with the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 787, new No. 3,901, old Survey No. 91 and now assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2,05 and Street No. 68, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Jairaj Hasaji, on the west by the property of Jethabhai Jeevanand, on the north by the said Dwarkadas Mansion, and on the south to the said Dwarkadas Mansion, which said land is now occupied by the tenants of the said Kaliandas Jeewandas.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right title or interest in the said land by way of sale mortgage gift inheritance lease lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office No. 9 Hornby Road Fort within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

MULJEE RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

---

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Globes, Lamps, etc., and even Musical Clocks for Puja—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
GRAND AMATEUR VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
IN AID OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.
ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1899.
PART I.

Overture.....
Song.....Goddess in the Park".....Mr. Millet.

Accompanied by the BIGOPHONE BAND,
Messrs. Bergne Birket, Bles Brooks, Baxter, Binning, Durnford, Gray, Frith, Haig-Brown, Hewson Lindsay, Nigel Jones, Mackay, Sheepshanks, Wimbush.

Band Sergeant .....Capt. LOCKE.
Conductor .....Lieut. SCHNEYDER.

Song ..... Lieut. Schneyder
Song and Dance....."The Piccanines"....Messrs. Bergne and Brooks.
Comic Song..... ..... Capt. Cappage.
Topical Dust ..... ..... Messrs. Wimbush and Sheepshanks
Song ....."The Battersea Butterfly Shooters" .....Mr. Bicc.

Accompained by the BIGOPHONE BAND as before.

Grand Pas de Huit..Messrs. BERGNE BIRKET, BROOKS, BINNING, HAIG-BROWN, Capt. LOCKE, SHEEPSHANKS and NIGEL JONES.
Pas Seul .....Mr. BERGNE.

PART II.

The celebrated musical farce BOX and COX.
Messrs. BICE BINNING and SHEEPSHANKS.
ORCHESTRA of 18 PERFORMERS.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

---

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "EMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the Steamer's departure, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

---

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, at REDUCED FARES including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE course will be run between Bombay and Poona on Saturday, the 29th July, and 5th August, 1899.

For particulars, see the poster notices, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st of July 1899.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH GORDHANDAS BHAIDAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

CHABILDAS HURKISONDAS, JEKISONDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, BRIJLIDAS NARSIDAS, and KAHANDAS PURMANUNDAS Executors named in the Will according to the tenor the of.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

(Sd.) D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of July, 1899.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

---

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

*N.B.*—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

---

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. | Silver. | Steel & Nickel |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| With Turnpin Side | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| With Curl | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. | Silver. | Nickel. | Steel |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

---

CYCLE Repairs, which could not be done by the Largest Cycle Factory in India, will be successfully done by FEROZE ESMAIL, in his small Factory at Foras Road, Byculla.

---

CYCLISTS, before buying a Machine from others, inspect our CYCLES, see the workmanship, note the prices.—VATCHA Bros., Meadows Street, Fort, Kalbadevi and Girgaum.

---

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

---

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR, is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 5 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

---

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION on MONDAY, 24th instant, 3 Gold Hunting Watches by John Jones and James McCabe.

---

TYPE WRITER ACCESSORIES—Sole Agents for India for "MITTAG & VOLGER; Webster's Star Brand; Eliam's Automatic Duplicators, and Stencil Papers.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

---

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Rs. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Established 1887.

---

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Bristed's valuable furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, piano Buggy, Horse, saddles, books, &c., at Cumbala Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., to-day, at 1 p.m.

---

THE POOR MAN'S DRINK.—The Bombay Tea Association's Cheap Teas and Dust, imitated but not equalled, from 12 annas to 3 annas per lb. in Tins.—MOTOR MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

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AFRICAN PARROTS.—Handsome Pair FOR SALE, Rs. 30 EACH or Rs. 50 for the two.—Address 63, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

---

BARGAIN! All our PLATEDWARE, FIGURES, VASES and FANCY GOODS are offered much below usual Price during Sale, now on, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made as to length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

---

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

---

RECEIVED Perpetual ornamental Fountain 4 Feet 4 Inches High, 2 Feet 4 Inches Broad, from Rs. 125 to 450.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

---

PECLORODYNE.—The Great Lung healer Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

---

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

---

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Istona, Ariston, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and tuned by experienced and trained workmen. All steps are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COMPTOMETER in railway, mills, steamer, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials. Years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Canarese, Tamil, Malayalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

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"GRANVILLE" Typewriter.—Rs 300 each, the latest American output, inspection invited.—The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO., 14, Hornby Road.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all booksellers and Railway Terminus.

---

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

---

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

---

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

---

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A. BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

---

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 4, with postage, Rs. 4-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

---

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopaun Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Ballwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Ballwalla's and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Ballwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Ballwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Bailwalla's Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

---

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Managon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bandora.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GO'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

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REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—S. NORTON, 39 and 40 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on the Question of Gujarat Giras Rights, and other guaranteed rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 60 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

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**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, as they are distinguished by Marks which form no part of the Stamp (which is the same in each case), affixed by command of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and without which it is a forgery.

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ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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| Description. | 1 lb. tin. | ½ lb. tin. | ¼ lb. tin. |
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| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE | 1 4 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 5 6 |
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| PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE | 1 0 0 | 0 8 6 | 0 4 6 |

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
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ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
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| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
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| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
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Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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## NOTICES.


### KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

### KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 200. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal as rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

### HENRY S. KING & CO.

WE have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS at BOMBAY, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the name and style of DINSHAW M. WADIA and Co.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE WADIA,
KAIKHOOSRU SOHABJI WADIA, B.A.
1, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSITION.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
14th June, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1899, for the supply of
250 TONS OF RANGOON OR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st August next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum period of rejection after delivery.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein or Teak.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WABB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th of JULY, 1899, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1899.

2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. A. Wood, to Captain as a Director of the Company.

4th.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint an Auditor, and fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd July to 4th August 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th July 1899.

### PASSENGER AGENTS IN ENGLAND.
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(Passage Department).

Passengers will be met on arrival at Steamer in London, and their Baggage cleared and forwarded. SEND US A LETTER BEFORE EMBARKING, or from Port Said if coming to London by Steamer, and our Representative will be in attendance on arrival. Hotel Accommodation secured if desired. Every trouble saved. Newspapers regularly Posted.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds,

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

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BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVE AND REST | 13,37,417 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS | 53,37,417 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittance receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent., or other Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 4 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit at Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected credited, free of charge, in and of the Insured Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " 12,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 7,300,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. RAWLES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 31 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WATT, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

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| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. | |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. | |
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| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. | |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rupees Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Granted on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Remittances effected on London and other commercial places in Europe, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

St. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.


# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 10-43m., 10-41s. Low water, 3-35m., 4-57s.
P. and O. s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 7th instant, due to arrive, daylight.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2 p.m.
B. V. A., Concert, Cricket Club, 9 p.m.
Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Esplanade C. C.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C.

### TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 11-37m., 11-37s. Low water, 4-43m., 5-42s.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Independent C. C.
Baronet vs. John Bright.
Elphinstone vs. Liberal, M. L.
Noble vs. Liberal, Esplanade.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An African leopard (Felis pardus) has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by Major Fry, of Mhow.

ANDHERI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak and Dr. Temulji B. Nariman have been appointed members of the Local Board by the Collector of Thana for supervising the working of the Nusservanji Jehangier Wadia's Charitable Dispensary, recently established at Andheri.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from yesterday (July 21) the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Fixed and Bonded Ports by Schedule No. 6, viz., Rs. 3 3-4, there is now no correspondence. They must look to another hand as the forger, and it could not be Bapujee's. Counsel contended that the whole theory of the prosecution as to the forging of these documents had fallen to the ground. There was no money found in Bapujee's room, and there was no evidence to show that any money had been paid him. As to the evidence of the expert Bapujee Dinanath, counsel said that the jury must be rigorously instructed as to it was absolutely worthless. It was wrong in one instance, and if it was wrong in one instance, there was no guarantee that it was not wrong in another. In regard to the documents found in Bapujee's room, counsel said the improbabilities in the story told for the prosecution were overwhelming. Mr. Sloane was guilty of gross misconduct, a misconduct which he condemned counsel's duty compelled him to do so. Mr. Robertson suggested that Virji Cana instigated Inspector Sloane to force Bapujee into the witness-box. All the documents were taken to Bapujee's room with a view to force him into the witness-box; and nobody could regret more than Inspector Sloane that Bapujee was not in the dock instead of the witness-box. Sultan Ali and Inspector Sloane contradicted each other in the most important particulars. Inspector Sloane said nothing about the presence of Parsee ladies. Sultan Ali said there were Parsee ladies in the room. Counsel submitted that it was impossible light on the point. He contradicted the evidence of Inspector Sloane in the most vital point. He said the three important documents in the room were picked up by a Parsee lady, and that Inspector Sloane had told him so when the "punch" was brought to the door of the room. It was absurd to suppose that a man of the cautious habits of Bapujee should have thrown about papers in his room for the police to come and pick them up when there was a cupboard and drawers in the room. Counsel contended that Dr. Pendekar's evidence annihilated Inspector Sloane's. The case set up by the police with regard to the search of Bapujee's room, and the documents found therein, was the most improbable and false to the prosecution. Counsel felt sure that the jury would discredit Inspector Sloane's evidence, contradicted as it was by Sultan Ali and shaken materially by Dr. Pendekar's evidence. In conclusion, Mr. Robertson asked the jury to consider the documentary evidence carefully, and he felt sure they would find that it told more against Jivan than against Bapujee; and that the story about the search in Bapujee's room was fatal to the prosecution.

Prisoner Chotalal made a statement averring that he was innocent in the matter, and that he did not know that the hundees were forged.

SUICIDE OF A POLICEMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dewan Gumbo, aged twenty-five years, a policeman of the Bombay Police Force. The deceased resided in the Port Trust Chawls, as Wari Bunder, and was attached to B (Mandvi) Division. On Thursday morning, about half-past 5 o'clock, while a police sepoy was on his way to the Grant Road station on duty, he found the deceased lying unconscious on Foras Road at the north corner of Gilder Street. An umbrella and a pair of sandals were lying near him. The policeman conveyed Dewoo in a victoria to J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. Deceased never came to consciousness, and died in the hospital in the evening. The evidence showed that the man had been ailing for the past few weeks, and that he had purchased on the previous day half-a-tolah of opium from the Dongri bazaar. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khoja Ahmed Ali was charged, as the instance of Inspector Jones, with committing highway robbery, in that accused forcibly removed a purse, containing fifteen annas, from the pocket of Abraham Samuel, a Bene-Israel. The complainant is a carpenter, and resides at Dongri. He was alleged to have been robbed of his money by accused and another man on Baboola Tank Road, near J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday last. Mr. Ashburner, pleader, who defended the accused, said that on the day in question all the parties were drunk and they had a free fight amongst themselves on the Baboola Tank Road. The accused was injured during the struggle and his clothes were torn. The pleader said the charge against his client was a concocted one. The Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and discharged the accused.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PROPHET.—In honour of the celebration of the birthday of the prophet Mahomed, a general meeting of the members of the Mahomedan Club was held last evening, in the spacious hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School buildings, Hornby Road. The Hon'ble Mr. Badrudin Tayabji presided. The compound of the school premises had a gay appearance, being decorated with multi-coloured banners and festoons of flowers. The ladder leading into the hall was lined with flower pots, while the interior of the hall was very tastefully beautified with a profusion of festoons of flowers, palm leaves and bannerettes of various colours. The hall was densely crowded with members of the Mahomedan community, including many influential gentlemen. The proceedings were opened with the reciting of "Malood" (verses in praise of the Prophet), at the conclusion of which Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk addressed the assembly, dwelling at considerable length on the precepts of the Mahomedan religion and the teachings of their Prophet. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | |
| B Mandvi, Chandanwadi, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| C Market, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khambaladevi | 5 | 0 | 12 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 1 | 22 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Hon | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 15 | 7 | 76 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 46,976 | 40,973 | |
| Same date last year | 19 | 11 | 69 |

## A MYSORE PLAGUE OFFICIAL DEGRADED.

Some months ago we drew attention to a petition of complaint from one Rangaswamy Naidu, of Mysore, against the Inspecting Medical Officer at Yesvantpur and against Mr. S. K. Hanmantha Rao, Assistant Surgeon doing duty as Inspecting Medical Officer at Davangere, Mysore, to which effect.

(1) that his mother, who was a passenger from Madras to Davangere and was going to Davangere to see her dying son, was wrongly entered in the list of passengers coming from an infected area by the Inspecting Medical Officer, Yesvantpur, although Madras was not an infected place, and as a consequence, was, on arrival at Davangere, placed in the Detention Shed, and kept there till next morning;

(2) that his mother, Mr. Hanmantha Rao, Assistant Surgeon at Davangere in charge of the inspection of arrivals, did not examine the mother and allow her to go home to see her dying son, although he was twice requested to do so by petitioner during the night, and Mr. Hanmantha Rao himself knew the urgency of the case, being the medical man treating the dying son. The result was the son, to see whom petitioner's mother had come all the way from Madras, died during the night without the mother seeing him.

The Mysore Government having prosecuted a detailed enquiry, has now issued an Order in which it states that it has found Mr. Hanmantha Rao to have been "guilty of gross dereliction of duty" and to have "betrayed great indiscretion and was wanting in the ordinary feelings of humanity." He is further found to have "proved himself quite unworthy of the confidence reposed in him by the Government." On a careful consideration of the whole case and of the recommendation made by the Plague Commissioner and Senior Surgeon, the Mysore Government has degraded Mr. Hanmantha Rao to the lowest class of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and placed him at the bottom of that class. The Senior Surgeon has been informed "that it is inexpedient again to entrust Mr. Hanmantha Rao with any independent medical charge until he gives proof of improved conduct."—*Madras Mail.*


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## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### THE FORGED HUNDEES CASE.

THE trial of the second of the cases connected with the extensive forgery of hundees in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 63,000, was concluded before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The prisoners Manekial Ghellabhoy, Bapujee Daunjibhoy Banajee, and Chotalal Harjivan were placed at the bar on charges of having, on the 13th March, and 6th and 13th April, 1899, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine forged hundees, drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas, of Bombay, for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, respectively. They were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Hugh Sealey appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Manekial Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kazi Kobtiuin, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Bapujee. Chotalal was not represented.

THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the second accused Bapujee, continued his address to the jury. Counsel remarked that Chandumull, in his first statement, said nothing about Bapujee except referring to him only once. The case would have been different if Bapujee had come then before the magistrate; but he was really placed before the magistrate with the other accused; and it was unaccountable why, if the story for the prosecution was true, Chandumull should not mention Bapujee in his first statement. Then again, Chandumull said the firm of Parbhoodas Lakhmachand was not started until Mohunlal Kissonlal appeared upon the scene, when the fact was that the firm must have been there months before Mohunlal's burial did appear. With regard to two of the hundees to which he referred, the learned counsel argued it was impossible that Bapujee could have forged them, because their date and the names, and other particulars differed materially. The same was the case with regard to another exhibit, which could not have been traced, because there was no correspondence. They must look to another hand as the forger, and it could not be Bapujee's. Counsel contended that the whole theory of the prosecution as to the forging of these documents had fallen to the ground. There was no money found in Bapujee's room, and there was no evidence to show that any money had been paid him. As to the evidence of the expert Bapujee Dinanath, counsel said that the jury must be rigorously instructed as to it was absolutely worthless. It was wrong in one instance, and if it was wrong in one instance, there was no guarantee that it was not wrong in another. In regard to the documents found in Bapujee's room, counsel said the improbabilities in the story told for the prosecution were overwhelming. Mr. Sloane was guilty of gross misconduct, a misconduct which he condemned counsel's duty compelled him to do so. Mr. Robertson suggested that Virjee Cana instigated Inspector Sloane to force Bapujee into the witness-box. All the documents were taken to Bapujee's room with a view to force him into the witness-box; and nobody could regret more than Inspector Sloane that Bapujee was not in the dock instead of the witness-box. Sultan Ali and Inspector Sloane contradicted each other in the most important particulars. Inspector Sloane said nothing about the presence of Parsee ladies. Sultan Ali said there were Parsee ladies in the room. Counsel submitted that it was impossible light on the point. He contradicted the evidence of Inspector Sloane in the most vital point. He said the three important documents in the room were picked up by a Parsee lady, and that Inspector Sloane had told him so when the "punch" was brought to the door of the room. It was absurd to suppose that a man of the cautious habits of Bapujee should have thrown about papers in his room for the police to come and pick them up when there was a cupboard and drawers in the room. Counsel contended that Dr. Pendekar's evidence annihilated Inspector Sloane's. The case set up by the police with regard to the search of Bapujee's room, and the documents found therein, was the most improbable and false to the prosecution. Counsel felt sure that the jury would discredit Inspector Sloane's evidence, contradicted as it was by Sultan Ali and shaken materially by Dr. Pendekar's evidence. In conclusion, Mr. Robertson asked the jury to consider the documentary evidence carefully, and he felt sure they would find that it told more against Jivan than against Bapujee; and that the story about the search in Bapujee's room was fatal to the prosecution.

Prisoner Chotalal made a statement averring that he was innocent in the matter, and that he did not know that the hundees were forged.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

The Chief Justice, in summing-up the whole case to the jury, said the jury must be satisfied that the accused fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine documents which they knew to be forged. Not only those that committed the offence were guilty, but those that abetted the commission of the offence were also guilty. The law provided that a man could not shelter himself behind the innocence of the agent or agents he employed. His Lordship stated the particulars of the three hundees which were alleged to have been forged. There were three charges brought although thirteen offences had been committed, because the law provided that an accused should not be embarrassed with more than three offences at a trial. His Lordship then proceeded to refer to the facts of the case as given in evidence in great detail by the prosecution. What was stated was this, that Manekial and Mohunlal put their heads together in Bombay, and that the three sets of hundees were forged. His Lordship explained the law relating to forgery. Then as to the presentation of the hundees, the jury were told to consider by whom the documents were tendered, and with what intention. The law relating to the evidence of an accomplice was here explained. In this case, Jivan was an accomplice, but the jury were entitled to accept his evidence if it was corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. Chotalal was also an accomplice, and the same remark applied to him. In prosecution of the schems agreed upon by Manekial and Mohunlal, Chandumull was sent to Ahmedabad, and other places to procure materials for the manufacture of more hundees, and Chandumull told the jury how he had proceeded about the business. Jivan sent letters to Chandumull, and it was stated that Jivan acted on behalf of and under directions from Manekial. His Lordship here referred to the particulars connected with the different hundees mentioned in the case. It was for the jury to say whether they were forged hundees. As to the user Baldeodas told the jury that they were forged, and it was for the jury to say what weight they would attach to his evidence. His Lordship did not propose to detail the particulars relating to the presentation and judgment on the hundees for Rs. 10,000. The money was received by Chotalal at a dra which was carried on by Manekial under a bogus name. The evidence against Manekial was that he was present when the issue of the hundees was paid at his firm with a bogus name. It was remarked by Mr. Young, that the principal witnesses in the case were servants of the complainants; but his Lordship told the jury that the mere statements of Joharimull, the partner of the complainant's firm, to justify him in telling the jury that their evidence was not reliable, merely because they were servants of the complainant. One witness in the case, Alisab Husainsab, connected Manekial with the accomplice Jivan. Chandumull said also that he was a servant of Manekial, who sent him on his four to Indore, Bhopal, and other places. There was the fact of the box being found with Nursey Mulji, the old partner of the firm. Manekial was shown to have made a large payment of money, and the statement of the prosecution was that they came out of the proceeds of the forged hundees. It was for the jury to say whether Manekial was or was not proved to be connected with the hundees either as user or as instigator. With regard to Bapujee, if the jury believed the evidence of Jivan and another witness, it brought obviously Bapujee into the conspiracy. Then the evidence of Alisaheb Husseinsaheb was a cogent statement to bring Bapujee into complicity with the other accused. His Lordship would not dwell to attach serious weight to the allegations of accused persons, but there were circumstances when it became necessary to look into them. In this case, very serious allegations were made against Inspector Sloane. Why should Virji Cana think of bringing Bapujee more than any other person into the case? Why should Inspector Sloane think of incriminating Bapujee more than any other person? His Lordship here referred to the evidence of Inspector Bapujee. He said he was late at the Police Court one day, when Bapujee was pointed out to him, that he asked him to point out his residence, and that Bapujee took him to his room and opened the door with a key he had in his possession. Inspector Sloane committed the indiscretion of allowing Bapujee to go into the room before the "punch" was brought to the door. He stated that there was a serious contradiction between the evidence of Inspector Sloane and Sultan Ali. His Lordship did not see that there was any very material discrepancy, although there were some variations. If the jury could arrive at the conclusion that those documents were placed in Bapujee's room, the whole case for the prosecution fell through. With regard to the Parsee member of the "punch," his Lordship said he seemed to him to be a witness of truth, and there was nothing in his demeanour to justify his Lordship in telling the jury that his evidence was not reliable. With regard to the forged documents, his Lordship said the documents themselves were more satisfactory evidence than the expert evidence. Assuming for the sake of argument that the three accused were concerned in the user of the documents, the next question was how far they had a guilty knowledge. As to the prisoner Chocalal, he said he did use the documents, but he had no guilty knowledge that they were forged. If the jury believed that he was a mere tool in the hands of others, he was open to them to make that representation and to recommend him to mercy.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for a quarter of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against accused Manekial and Bapujee, and of not guilty as regarded Chotalal.

The accused Manekial, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said: I am innocent. Jivan was not my servant, but came to my place to read newspapers. Some years ago I made arrangements for my wife worth Rs. 8000. Virji has brought me into this trouble. The police can do what they like and have brought me into this trouble.

Accused Bapujee said: A Parsee does not know the Marwaree language. Will the prosecution prove that I ever wrote a Marwaree letter?

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said: Manekial and Bapujee, you have by their verdict, with which I thoroughly agree, unanimously found you guilty of the offences charged against you. The sentence of the Court upon you is that each of you be rigorously imprisoned for six years. Chotalal, in your case, the jury consider the offence to not proved against you, and you are discharged.

The Chief Justice then added: I express great appreciation at the skill, care, and ingenuity with which Inspector Sloane has conducted the case.

Mr. Sloane got up from his seat and bowed to his Lordship.

The Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 19th July, 1899 :—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900 | 17,000,000 |
| 2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 15th July, 1899 | 4,857,900 |
| 3 Balance to be remitted from 16th July, 1899, to 31st March 1900 | 12,142,100 |
| | 13,349,100 |

## THE MANSLAUGHTER OF A WOMAN.

### ACCUSED CONVICTED.

BHICKA DHURMA, a Hindu, who caused the death of his kept mistress Dawkeebai, by kicking her on the abdomen, was yesterday brought up on remand and again charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Magistrate recorded the evidence of several witnesses, who bore out the facts already reported in these columns. Dr. Sidney Smith deposed that he went to the morgue on the 20th instant and held an autopsy on the body of the deceased woman, pointed out to him by Inspector Sneaby. She was about twenty-five years of age. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The abdomen was full of clotted blood and serum, the origin of which Dr. Smith traced to the rupture of the spleen on the inner side. The spleen was three times its normal size, and was very soft and pliable. All the other internal organs were healthy. The stomach was empty. From the post mortem appearances the witness concluded that the cause of death was due to rupture of the spleen. The rupture might have been caused by a kick on the abdomen or on the side of the spleen was very large. It would not have required great force to have ruptured the spleen.

The accused in his defence said that he had a quarrel with the deceased woman Dawkee on the road about some nasty words. Dawkee then struck accused him by his pyran and dragged him towards home. She tore his pyran and on going home, continued the quarrel and took the pyran off his back. He then asked for another pyran, but she would not give it to him nor would she allow him to go out. He began to put on a gueresey and she seized him by his dhotur. He took off the gueresey and she began to abuse him filthily. He then gave her open slaps on the mouth. She closed and caught hold of him by some vital part of his body. He cried out with pain and gave the deceased two kicks. He did not know where he struck her, but she fell down crying. He then put on his pyran and went away. On going back to the chawl in the afternoon he found the police were there and that Dawkee was lying dead.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the evidence showed and the accused admitted that he and Dawkee were quarrelling in their room, when accused gave her one or two slaps. Dawkee retaliated by seizing him with the vital part of his body and he cried out with pain. She let go the hold and accused then gave her two kicks which struck her in the stomach. She fell down and died on the spot from his culpable act. Apparently the persons, who witnessed the fight thought nothing about it and dispersed. Two hours afterwards Hanaji, who lived in the same room, came home and found Dawkee was lying dead. He immediately raised a cry and went to the police. They arrived and shortly afterwards accused came home and found that Dawkee was dead and he was arrested. The "post mortem" examination of the body disclosed that Dawkee had an abnormal spleen—three times the usual size—and that it was ruptured no doubt by the kick given to the deceased by the accused. The man had no intention of killing the woman, nor would the kick, his Worship remarked, under ordinary circumstances, have caused any special injury. But in her condition, and apart from the abdomen or side would have caused the rupture. The witness said that the deceased was a healthy woman, while accused stated that she was suffering from fever. But there was nothing to show that accused knew that she was in such a serious condition. His act, in the opinion of the Court, was nothing more than causing hurt. As special section 304 A had been enacted under which such an offence would fall, when death resulted immediately he was charged under that section. The Court also considered the fact that Dawkee made a great attack upon the accused. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of causing death of Dawkee by rash and negligent act and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## CRICKET.

### GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. MARINE BATTALION.

A MATCH was played between the above Clubs on Tuesday, on the ground of Marine Battalion, and resulted in a win for the latter. The following are the scores :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deshmukh, c and b Sher Khan | 2 | c Sher Khan, b Paudnak | 15 |
| Photographer, st Kalnsk, b Govind | 0 | b Paudnak | 0 |
| Cassels, c Paudnak, b Sher Khan | 19 | b Paudnak | 0 |
| Pendse, c Sher Khan, b Govind | 1 | c Sonnak, b Paudnak | 4 |
| Soneji, c Govind, b Sher Khan | 3 | not out | 11 |
| Dr Meyer, b Shaik Ebram | 1 | | |
| Karani, not out | 19 | | |
| Writer, b Shaik Ebram | 3 | | |
| Rahali, c Shaik Ebram, b Paudnak | 0 | | |
| Montgomery, c Shaik Ebram b Paudnak | 0 | | |
| Extras | 4 | | |
| Total | 55 | Total | 30 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sher Khan | 53 | 29 | 1 | 3 |
| Govind | 49 | 13 | 3 | 2 |
| Shaik Ebram | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Paudnak | 12 | 3 | 0 | 2 |

MARINE BATTALION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte Shaik Ebram, c Deshmukh, b Stewart | 29 |
| Lieut Daldy, c Stewart, b Deshmukh | 0 |
| Pte Stewart, c Karani, b Govind | 21 |
| Naik Sher Khan, c Montgomery, b Rahali | 33 |
| Pte Shaik Kasim not out | 20 |
| Hav Paudnak not out | 0 |
| Pte Sonnak, b Stewart | 0 |
| Pte Sonmechet, Pte Govind, Pte Chaugnak, Pte Kalnak — Did not bat. | |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 123 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B | R | M | W | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deshmukh | 50 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Irani | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cassels | 30 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Karani | 35 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stewart | 70 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Rahali | 30 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

### THE TUTORIAL M. CLASS C. CLUB vs. ST. MARY'S C. CLUB.

LAST Thursday the Tutorials opened their Cricket season with a match against the Maryites, in which the latter were defeated by 23 runs. The Tutorials won the toss and ended their innings with 116, of which 29, 26, 16 fell to the share of Sorab Shroff, Seervai and Mehta respectively. Mr. Seervai batted exceptionally well, and was the best man on the side for the first wicket fell, they had scored 40 runs, but afterwards the wickets fell rather rapidly and without the addition of any substantial score, until finally, when all had played out, the Maryites could boast of only 93 runs for their total. Gillespie, Telbs and Hogan were the only men who entered into double figures. Amongst the Tutorials Mr. Banker bowled very well, taking 7 wickets for 25 runs. Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri's wicket-keeping was the most remarkable. For the Scores, vide :—

TUTORIAL M. CLASS C C
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| J H Dastur, b Hogan | 8 |
| K D Sanjana, c and b Hogan | 9 |
| V G Kapadia, b Hogan | 4 |
| V S Sanzgiri, b Telbs | 5 |
| S N Mehta, c Perera, b Hogan | 15 |
| H N Saher, b Hogan | 2 |
| F S Seervai, retired hurt | 21 |
| F R Rustam-Framji, b Telbs | 0 |
| S Shroff, c Noronha, b McDonell | 29 |
| Banker, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 24 |
| Total | 116 |

ST MARY'S C CLUB.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| B Gillespie, c Mehta, b Doctor | 17 |
| J Telbs, run out | 10 |
| P Lingleton, c Doctor, b Banker | 3 |
| F Lanero, c Sanzgiri, b Dastur | 6 |
| E Noronha, b Banker | 6 |
| R Hogan, b Banker | 15 |
| J Hopkins, c Sanzgiri, b Banker | 0 |
| F Perera, st Sanzgiri, b Banker | 3 |
| McDonell, c Saher, b Banker | 7 |
| Pascol, c and b Banker | 6 |
| E Dias not out | 2 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 93 |

### ROYAL ARTILLERY COLABA VS. TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT C. C.

A MATCH was played between the above Clubs on the Cooperage on the 20th inst., resulting in a win for the R. A. by 39 runs :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Coxhead, c Netscher, b Mason | 2 |
| Capt Kendall, b&w b Netscher | 27 |
| Lieut Riddell, b Chitts | 1 |
| Gunner

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

### BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

THE chief feature of the reports wired from the Cotton-growing districts of this Presidency during the past week is the want of rain felt all over the area ; in some districts the sowing of the crops has been retarded, and in others the plants where grown are much in need of rain. Prices of Cotton for forward delivery show a tendency to move up about Re. 1 per candy ; in ready staff a little has been doing, and that principally on account of the local mills. Wheat and Seeds are steady in tone. In Exchange there has been a tendency in rates to fall away, traceable no doubt to the effect of the unsettled opinion as to whether a 1s. 4d. rupee is desirable or not ; this evening's rates, as compared with last Friday's are 1-32d. lower for Bank, and 1-16d for private paper. Money is an easy market, and in view of the decreased demand for accomodation, there was a reduction made yesterday in the rate of the Bank of Bombay from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. Government Paper has fluctuated a little in both directions, and closing quotations are given at a decline of 1-16 and 1-4 per cent. for 3 1-2 and 3 per Cents, respectively. Freights are quiet but steady. In imports the enquiry has been small.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at the Head Office. | Dec. | Rs. | 5,36,425 |
| " " " Branches... | " | " | 1,59,237 |
| Other " " ....Inc. | " | " | 20,72,891 |
| Government Securities ..... | Dec. | " | 30,135 |
| Other authorised " ..... | " | " | 9,072 |
| Loans..... | Inc. | " | 3,31,550 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased... | Dec. | " | 7,14,634 |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | " | " | 1,61,202 |
| Cash ..... | Inc. | " | 33,92,289 |

The somewhat substantial increment in the Cash Balances of the Bank of Bombay during last week, amounting to over 23 1-2 lakhs, brought it up to 146 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawls both at the Head Office and the Branches, to the extent of 5 1-4 lakhs at the former and 1 1-2 lakh at the latter ; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 20 3-4 lakhs. Government Securities were 1-4 lakh less. In Loans there was an increase of 3 1-4 lakhs ; Bills Discounted and Purchased were some 7 lakhs less, and the Balances with other Banks 1 1-2 lakh lower.

Yesterday the Bank's rate was reduced by one per cent., and now stands at 4 per cent. ; the rate in the open market is 3 per cent. The tone of the market is easy.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 15th July, 1899 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 70,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | 46,51,248 |
| Do. do. at Branches ..... | 24,80,307 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 3,35,85,100 |
| Post Bills ..... | 9,933 |
| Credits undrawn ..... | 17,40,704 |
| | 6,01,77,282 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government Securities ..... | 1,04,22,089 |
| Other authorised Securities ..... | 33,01,095 |
| Credits on Government and other authorised Securities ..... | 61,92,624 |
| Loans on do. do. ... | 1,93,94,403 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ..... | 55,47,505 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 4,24,745 |
| Stamps and Stationery ..... | 20,333 |
| Bullion ..... | — |
| Balances with other Banks ..... | 2,54,745 |
| Cash ..... | 1,46,24,888 |
| | 6,01,77,282 |

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months sight Credits. A moderate amount of Demand was done at 1s. 4d., delivery to the middle of August ; and in Merchants, Bills as little was placed. There was a quiet feeling in the market on Monday with 1s. 3 31-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. a very little business having been reported. On Tuesday the market continued quiet at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d., but only a little was obtained at that rate. Rates were given on Wednesday at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with very little business reported either way. Yesterday rates maintained their level of 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The decline in quotations from the higher level at which they stood at the opening of the week, is most probably due to the uncertainty felt as to the future course exchange will take, in view of the unsettled opinion as to whether the rupee should be a 1s. 4d. one. There was not much business reported yesterday, Bank Wire only having been taken to some extent. To-day rates were given at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three month's sight Credits. A fair amount of the latter was done, and Bank Demand was also taken to some extent, and the market closed steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand..... | 1s. 3 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 3 15-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 5-32d. | " |
| Francs ..... | 170 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last Saturday the market opened with a quiet feeling at 100 7-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents. On Monday rates were firm at 100 5-8 for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 9-16 for the Settlement, and 94 for Threes. There was a dull feeling in the market on Tuesday with, 100 5-16 quoted for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 1-4 for the Settlement ; Threes remained at 94. Rates were firm the following day at 100 5-8 for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 9-16 for the Settlement, and 94 3-4 for Threes. There was a further advance in quotations yesterday to 100 13-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents ; for Threes 94 1-2 was quoted. The market was dull in tone to-day with 100 7-8 quoted for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have been on the decline during this week. There has been rather more movement therein, and that almost wholly in favour of buyers. We have to report a decline of Rs. 50 in Manekjee Petit ; of Rs. 20 each in Empress, Morarjee Goculdas ; and Oriental ; of Rs. 10 each in James Greaves, Lakhmidass, and Mazagon ; Rs. 5 each, in David, and Swadeshi, and of Rs. 2 1-2 in New Great Eastern. In Presses, New Berar are Rs. 5 higher ; and Mercantile Rs. 4 ; while on the other hand New Indian have declined Rs. 5 and Mofussil Rs. 2 1-2. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 75 75 in the 1st issue ; and Rs. 55 in the 2nd issue ; Phillips and Co. Rs. 6 ; and Delhi and Northern India Mouser and Oriental Government Security Life, Rs. 2 each, Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5 ; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2. Commercial Bank of India are Rs. 15 lower and Bank of Bombay Rs. 10.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The want of rain reported from the districts has had a depressing effect on this market, in consequence whereof buyers are reluctant to operate, and only such quantity as is required to meet their present needs is taken. Rates are a bit lower for "Grey Goods." In "Bleached, Dyed," "Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" a very small business has been done. Locally made goods are a quiet market, with prices tending downwards. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been 2,700 packages ; and of "Local" about 900 bales.

YARNS.—The demand from China buyers has continued unabated, and a large business has resulted thereby. Their operations have been free and mostly in 10s. 12s. and 16s. Counts. Prices are firm, and for some counts 1-16 an. higher. The clearances from the bazaar have been 7,000 bales. The market at closing is steady ; official quotations are as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist ..... | No. 6 | Mule, As. | 3 1-8 | to | 3 5-8 per lb. |
| " ..... | 8s | " " | 3 | " | 3 3-8 " |
| " ..... | 10s | " " | 3 3-8 | " | 4 3-8 " |
| " ..... | 12s | " " | 3 1-2 | " | 4 1-2 " |
| " ..... | 16s | " " | 4 | " | 4 1-2 " |
| " ..... | 20s | " " | 4 1-4 | " | 5 " |
| " ..... | 24s | " " | 4 3-4 | " | 5 1-2 " |
| " ..... | 30s | " " | 6 | " | 6 1-2 " |
| " ..... | 40s | " " | 7 | " | 7 1-2 " |

METALS.—"Yellow Metal" and "Brasiers' Copper" are unchanged in price ; while "Swedish Bar Iron" is 8 ans. per candy higher, at Rs. 6 per candy.

COALS.—The tone of the maket is very firm, especially for English descriptions. Importers are not offering English coal on account of difficulty in getting tonnage from home ports ; for Bengal and Singarani there is very little enquiry. A line of Japan, shortly to arrive, was done at Rs. 12 3-4 per ton ; and some Scotch was sold at Rs. 13 1-2, for ready delivery. We quote alongside :—

| | Ready. Per Ton. Rs. | Forward. Per Ton. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Welsh Hartley..... | Nil | Nil |
| West Do. ..... | 17 | 17 |
| Australian ..... | Nil | Nil |
| Powell's ..... | 18 | 18 |
| Cardiff ..... | 18 | 18 |
| Japan..... | 10 3-4 | 10 |
| Singarani..... | 12 1-2 | 13 1-2 |
| Deshagur Bengal ..... | 14 1-2 | 14 1-2 |
| Muir's Navigation ..... | 13 1-2 | 13 1-2 |
| Jardine's .. ..... | 13 1-2 | 13 1-2 |
| Scotsport..... | Nil | Nil |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The operations in this staple on account of the local Mills and shippers alike have been small. Forward prices advanced Re. 1 per candy, best have fallen to-day to their former level of Rs. 160 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 139 for "Fully Good" Bengal for January ; Rs. 137 for "Good" Bhowngger, for May. The market closes quiet in tone.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

| | Per Candy. Rs. | Per lb. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine ..... | Rs. 132—2 7-8d. | |
| Do. Fully Good ..... | " 12—24 3-4d. | |
| Do. Do January 1900 ... | " 130—2 31-32d. | |
| Do. Good ..... | " 129—2 11-16d. | |
| Salem, Fine ..... | " 132—2 29-32d. | |
| Do. Fully Good ..... | " 130—2 27-32d. | |
| Khandeish, Fully Good ..... | " 128—2 13-16d. | |
| Oomras, Fully Good ..... | " 134—2 29-32d. | |
| Dholleras, Fine ..... | " | |
| Do. Fully Good ..... | " 133—2 29-32d. | |
| Do. Good ..... | " 128—2 13-16d. | |
| Do. Good, May 1900 ..... | " 127—2 3-16d. | |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good ..... | " 144—3 3-32d. | |
| Westerns ..... | " 127—2 13-16d. | |
| Broach, Fine ..... | " | |
| Do. Good ..... | " 151—3 3-16d. | |
| Do. Good March 1900 ..... | " 161—3 17-32d. | |

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

| | Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales. | Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ..... | 405,000 | 349,000 |
| Barsee and Nuggur ..... | 115,000 | 93,000 |
| Berar ..... | 610,000 | 422,000 |
| Hingunghat ..... | 13,000 | 10,000 |
| Dholleras ..... | 251,900 | 271,000 |
| Broach ..... | 119,000 | 152,500 |
| Bengals ..... | 256,500 | 236,000 |
| Persia and Sind ..... | 6,500 | 16,000 |
| Compta and Dharwar ..... | 85,000 | 53,000 |
| Westerns..... | 6,000 | 14,000 |
| Total. | 1,857,000 | 1,636,500 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

| Receipts. | 1899. Bales. | 1898. Bales. | 1897. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week ..... | 13,190 | 9,431 | 14,172 |
| From 1st Jan. to 20th July 1899..... | 1,651,012 | 1,515,019 | 1,374,858 |
| Clearances to great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week ..... | 4,691 | 7,254 | 1,604 |
| From 1st Jan. to 20th July 1899 ..... | 477,022 | 409,722 | 473,572 |
| Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c. | | | |
| For the week ..... | 24,657 | 2,239 | 1701 |
| From 1st Jan. to 20th July 1899..... | 337,686 | 280,249 | 352,259 |

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand on Monday from the districts advised that no rain had fallen in this Presidency since the middle of last week, barring the 6 cents and 12 cents which fell at Julgaon and Hubli respectively. The weather was generally cloudy but without rain.

In the southern districts of this Presidency as advised by the telegraphic reports received yesterday, there was no rain since the beginning of the week beyond 12 cents at Hubli ; while in the northern portion, Julgaon received 75 cents, Khamgaon 20 cents and Amraoti 5 cents. Rain is much needed thoughout the area.

WHEAT is quiet but steady in tone. "No. 1 Club Delhi" is 1 anna per cwt. lower, and "Red Delhi" has declined to a like extent ; while the prices of other descriptions are unchanged. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent ..... | Rs. 28 | per candy. |
| Do 88 per cent. ..... | " 27 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi ..... | 3-15-0 | per cwt. |
| Red Delhi ..... | 3-13-0 | " |
| Hard Yellow ..... | " 27 | per candy. |
| Red Ahmedabad ..... | " 25 | " |
| Hard Red ..... | " 25 | " |

SEEDS. Linseed is 1-2 an. per cwt. lower, and so is "Yellow Gunzrat Rapseed" ; "Yellow Cawnpore Rapseed," is 3 ans. higher, and "Red" 1 anna ; "White Gingelly" is Rs. 1 per candy less. Quotations are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed..... | Rs. 6 9 0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed Yellow, Gunzrat..... | " 9 4 0 | " |
| Do. do. Cawnpore ..... | " 5 15 0 | " |
| Do. Red do. ..... | " 5 11 0 | " |
| Gingelly, White ..... | " 35 0 0 | per candy. |
| Do. Mixed ..... | " 32 0 0 | " |

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

| | 1899. Cwts. | 1898. Cwts. | 1897. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week..... | 97,151 | 25,307 | 29,400 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 20 July ..... | 3,897,703 | 7,054,875 | 8,83,887 |
| Linseed for the week ..... | 29,933 | 36,809 | 5,216 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 20 July ..... | 1,733,236 | 1,877,321 | 3,18,305 |
| Rapeseed for the week..... | 55,776 | 35,244 | 69,722 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 20 July..... | 1,533,821 | 1,455,707 | 1,210,010 |
| Gingellyseed for the week ..... | 1,419 | 8,017 | 485 |
| Do. from 1st Jan. to 27 July..... | 1,011,312 | 1,150,293 | 3,80,030 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

| | 1899. Cwts. | 1898. Cwts. | 1897. Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week ..... | 122,743 | 15,848 | ... |
| Do. from 1st January to 27th July ..... | 2,483,018 | 5,294,351 | 2,813 |
| Linseed for the week ... | 112,897 | 33,230 | 20,649 |
| Do. from 1st January to 20th July ..... | 1,715,629 | 1,773,332 | 414,737 |
| Rapeseed for the week... | 72,195 | 2,000 | 45,217 |
| Do. from 1st January to 20th July ..... | 1,341,364 | 1,375,449 | 843,932 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 8,993 | 4,513 | 14,754 |
| Do. from 1st January to 30th July ..... | 1,333,129 | 1,327,052 | 412,632 |

## DIVINE SERVICE.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 23.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Celestis.—Hymns—Introit 1, 310 and 229.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 207, 221 and 234. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Marchant in E flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 182, 231 and 181.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 260, 559 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 22, 165 and 565.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. C. W. Prescott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour (open to all.)

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Marathi Service Rev S Rahs.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service
6 p.m.—Psalms 65, tune 165 Hymns 41, 2ndtune, 51 2nd tune 337 1st tune, 291, 2nd tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

6-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
8 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 233, 284, and 270.
Psalm 145, 2nd Version tune 11, Hymn 234, and 270
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 215, 242 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 264 and 22.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,
Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral.
10 a.m.—Catechising and Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 270, 201 and 83.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 515 and 277.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 545, 235 and 622.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.—Hymns 224 and 273.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 193, 270 and 223.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service Rev. F. Wood.
6 p.m.—Service Mr. T. Bailey.
Seats free. All cordially welcome.

## *THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.*

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WITHAM—July 10, at Hoogrijan, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of E Wells Witham, M R C S, Eng, L R C P., Lond, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GEBBIE—McNAUGHT—July 14, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Rev Russell Payne, Francis St John Gebbie, A B Railway, eldest son of the Rev Francis St. John Gebbie, Edinburgh, to Ethel Margaret, daughter of Capt McNaught.

DEATHS.

FEILMANN—July 15, at 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, P B Feilmann, aged 73 years.
GREGORY—July 15, at the General Hospital, Madras, of abscess on the liver, Charles William Gregory, only son of the late William Hill Gregory, of Derby, England, in his 30th.
MILLER—July 12, at Lucknow after a short but most painful illness from carbuncle, Hannah Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Captain H J A Miller, I S M S (and one of the survivors of the Residency), age 51 years and 13 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.


A CONDENSED edition of Dr. Moritz Busch's "Bismarck, some Secret Pages of his History" has been issued in one volume by Macmillan and Co. Historians and others possessed of an insatiable curiosity that can only be satisfied by knowing everything, will of course prefer the three volumes in which "Little Busch" recounted all that he learned to the detriment of his patron during twenty-five years of official and private intercourse with the Great Chancellor. For the general public it is convenient to have the more important events of that memorable quarter of a century brought together in reasonable compass. They stand out more distinctly and gain much in dramatic effect. When Busch, who had been employed from 1867 by the Berlin Foreign Office to supply independent views to certain German newspaper, was suddenly introduced to the Chancellor—whom he had only previously seen at a distance from the press gallery in the Reichstag—and saw him quite close, in a military uniform at his writing table with a bundle of documents before him, the pressman felt "as if I stood before the altar." It was henceforth to be his business to see the Chief personally from day to day—sometimes six or seven times a day—and take his instructions for leaders to be published, now in semi-official, now in "independent." journals, which always inserted them without alteration. Busch lets the cat out of the bag with entire satisfaction to himself, giving the names of the papers in question, or some of them. He mentions quite casually that a certain Herr Heide, who had been a missionary in Australia, was employed on the "North German Correspondence," founded with a view to influence the English press. Some years later Busch sent a communication to the *Daily Telegraph*, to be inserted as written, announcing the approaching resignation of Bismarck which was attributed to the manner in which the Empress Augusta and other femininities thwarted the Prince, and circumvented his policy. The writer expressly requested that an apparent attack on the Chancellor himself, charging him and sacrificing the interests of the country to his exaggerated sense of personal loyalty, should not be expunged, as it was to serve a particular object. Busch's ministrations were quite independent of the Press and Literary Bureau, which manufactured public opinion and invented useful news on a more extensive scale. At the first interview Bismarck criticised his Parliamentary colleagues with a freedom of expression remarkable in a Minister addressing a subordinate, whom he then saw for the first time.

The Prince called his new henchman's attention to a significant intimation of his in the Reichstag, "which those good people failed to recognise," plainly intimating the intention to absorb South Germany in the North German Confederation in defiance of Austria and France. He was irritated by the premature proposal made in the Chamber that Baden, a South German State, should be admitted to the Confederation, arguing that Paris and Vienna were too much preoccupied with what was happening in Rome to concern themselve with Baden :—"It is a pity these people cannot manage to wait ; they treat everything from the Party standpoint, and as furnishing opportunities for speech-making. Disagreeable business to have to answer such speeches, not to say such twaddle ! These eloquent gentlemen are like ladies with small feet. They force them into shoes that are too tight for them, and push them under our noses in order that we may admire them. It is just the same with a man who has the misfortuue to be eloquent. He speaks too often, and too long. German Unity is making good progress ; but it requires time—"one year perhaps"—the prophecy of the one man who knew !—" or perhaps five ; possibly even ten." A few days later he told Busch to call special attention to the nonsense written in some of the papers on the Baden affair :—"Attention must be paid to the situation in France so that nothing may impede the constitutional evolution (l'Empire Liberale) in that country—an evolution hitherto promoted in every way in Berlin, as it signifies peace for us." Peace ! It signified success in the coming war. The following sentences showed clearly what was in the Iron Chancellor's mind in February, 1870 :—"Napoleon is now well disposed to us, but he is very changeable. We could now fight France, and beat her too, but that war would give rise to five or six others ; and while we can gain our ends by peaceful means it would be foolish, if not criminal, to take that course. Events in France may take a warlike or revolutionary turn which would render that brittle metal there more malliable." The "important intimation" which escaped attention in the Reichstag was this :—"We should pay no regard either to the views of Austria respecting South Germany as a whole, nor to those of France who objected to the admission of any single South German State into the North German Confederation." "That was a feeler," said Bismarck to his new-found confidant ; "further measures can only be taken when I know how that trait has been taken in Vienna and Paris." Busch, a few days later, was instructed to write as a Frenchman a letter, dated Paris, to a paper on the Rhineland setting forth that the debate in the Reichstag was calculated to disturb the constitutional movement in France which made for peace, and that if anything were done detrimental to the interests and prestige of France, the constitutionalists could not swim against the stream. On the 12th March the Chief gave instructions to order the Madrid *Imparcial*. "This, says Busch in a parenthesis, is of some importance as it doubtless indicates that even then we had a hand in the question of electing the new king ;" that is, the Hohenzollern candidature, which was to provoke France to a rupture, was already decided on. The French Government fell into the pit dug for it, and Bismarck's policy achieved a colossal success, which cost France two provinces and over a thousand millions of sterling. It also turned all Europe into an armed camp.

The marvellous success bought at this tremendous price did not yield all the satisfaction the indomitable Man of Blood and Iron anticipated from it. Busch having ventured the remark that what he had achieved would endure, the Prince said that was by no means certain. In his view there were dangers ahead, and no ons could tell what the issue might be. "As to what you say about my work, it looks great, but after all it is of the earth and transient. Besides, what is the meaning of 'great?' Germany is great, but the earth is greater, and how small is the earth in comparison with the solar system, to say nothing of the whole universe. And how long will it last?" On the same occasion he said that in the long run the French milliards were no blessing ; at least for the German manufacturers, for they led to overproduction. It was only the bankers that benefited, and of those only the big ones. With respect to Russia, war with her would involve the loss of a great number of troops, and there is nothing that Germany would take to compensate for the sacrifices incurred. He characteristically added "That keeps me from a war with France too ; it is a question 'Thou, poor devil, what canst thou give ?'" Moreover, if they were successful on another war with France, public opinion in Moscow and St. Petersburg would exert such pressure on the Government that it "would scarcely suffer us to turn our victory to such good account, in order to thoroughly weaken France for the next thirty or forty years, as that would be a strengthening of the German Empire which might arouse serious apprehension in Russia." In any case it would be necessary to keep a large army on the Russian frontier if there were war with France, "as their newspapers, their allies in the army, and in the ministries and in Court Circles would exert a strong pressure in exalted regions." If there were war between Germany and Russia, France would, in the Prince's view, attack the former without delay. That was in 1887, before the Franco-Russian alliance. Even some years before the argus-eyed Chancellor noted oglings and hints of Russia to France, which he thought France repelled. There his perspicacity must surely have failed him. France was not in a position, either then or now, to reject an alliance with the most powerful of the Military Empires. But these preoccupations, never for a moment laid aside, show that even colossal success, secured by means that create universal alarm, as to

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN WANTS MORE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government feels assured that President Kruger, having accepted the principle for which the Government contended, will be prepared to reconsider details and not allow it to be nullified.

## THE NEW FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.

JULY 21.

The "Times," in an article, this morning, says the Uitlanders may rely that no amendments to the franchise proposals will be acceptable that fail to give them appreciable representation immediately.

## UNSATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE DUM-DUM.

JULY 20.

An enquiry at Woolwich consequent upon complaints against the mark 4 ammunition used at the Bisley Rifle meeting has resulted in a proposal to harden the bullet with antimony, thereby lessening its expanding properties and minimising the objections made at the Peace Conference to the bullet.

## DEATH OF AN EGYPTIAN STATESMAN.

Emin Sayid, Egyptian Under-Secretary for Justice, died, on Sunday last, on board the steamer Melbourne, and was buried at sea.

## CAVALRY AND ROUGH-RIDERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley has declared that the Government will send eight troops of cavalry and a regiment of rough-riders to Manila.

## ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER ASHORE.

The British cruiser Bonaventure of the China squadron has gone ashore near Wei-hai-Wei, and is in a bad position.

## SAFETY OF THE BONAVENTURE.

LATER.

H. M. S. Bonaventure has been floated, and is going to Hong Kong for repairs.

## THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Easthorpe | 1 |
| Gholne | 2 |
| Saint Ia | 3 |

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 21.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

## FRONTIER NEWS.

### THE BAGGAGE ATTACK BY WAZIRIS.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

Further particulars have been received of the attack on the baggage of the Political Officer of Wano. It appears the baggage started at 10-30 on the night of the 19th under the escort of a chuprassi and six levies. Shahzada Ghulam Muhammed accompanied it in a dhoolie, but after going a short distance, the dhoolie was sent ahead, with three of the levies to accompany it. These got through safely.

About 3 a.m. the chuprassi met three men carrying M. H. rifles at Dargai Oba. These men pretended to be friendly, and having walked some way with the baggage, under pretence of asking for tobacco, treacherously shot the chuprassi and took his rifle. They then fired on the camels, and broke open the boxes; but did little damage.

The camel sarwans took news to Ngandi Oba, and the post officer went out, and brought in the baggage.

News subsequently reached the political Officer through some levies on the road, two miles out of Sarweksi; and as he was hurrying on, he was fired at, as stated yesterday, and one of the sowars was slightly wounded.

The raiders escaped.

## INDIAN REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Indian Revenue Receipts in June were twenty lakhs behind those of the same month last year, owing chiefly to the fallings off under the heading of Land Revenue and Salt. This leaves the Revenue for the quarter ending 30th June, however, still thirty-five lakhs ahead of the Revenue realised in the first quarter of 1898.

It is estimated that 417 million articles passed through the Indian Post Office last year compared with 465 millions in 1896-97.

## AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

### UNSATISFACTORY MONSOON.

To-day's crop reports afford a striking evidence of the unsatisfactory nature of the monsoon. They state that in the Madras Presidency cultivation and sowing are greatly retarded by the deficiency in the rainfall, and that pasture is growing more scanty generally. In the Bombay Presidency young crops are said to be withering in Bijapur, and parts of Sholapur, Poona, Khandeish, Ahmedabad, and Baroda territory. In the Central Provinces rain is described as urgently needed in the cotton and juar country of Nagpur and Nimar, and in all rice districts, except Sambalpur; while the supply of fodder is insufficient in Nimar and Nagpur country. In Berar the water-supply is reported still short in some parts of the province, while in the Nizam's territory rain is said to be very badly wanted. On the other hand, damage is reported as caused by excessive rain in both Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Browne, Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire from to-day.

Lieutenant Broughton, R.E., officiates as Inspector, Submarine Defences, vice Stuart, on leave.

Lieutenant J. Ewan, Commission Department, has six months' extension of leave at Home.

Lieutenant Holbrooke, 24th Bombay Infantry, is permitted to return to duty.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli, Resident of Baroda State, is re-posted to Military employ from the date of his being relieved.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newill, Resident, Gwalior, is re-posted to Military employ with effect from the 12th September next.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Obbard, Judicial Commissioner for Central Provinces, is posted to Foreign Department, from the date of relief.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. F. Tyrrell, R.A., Quetta, officiates in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Baker, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Captain Leslie resigns his Commission in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant Whately resigns his Commission in the Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers.

H. R. Lockie is gazetted Second Lieutenant, Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon resigns his Commission in the Hyderabad Volunteers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Arundel, Executive Engineer, has been granted eight months' extension of furlough.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, Chief Engineer, Punjab, retires with effect from the 24th instant.

## OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Outhwaite Gordon Highlanders, died at Dagshai, yesterday.

Second Lieutenant H. Howard, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, of enteric, at Calcutta, yesterday.

## ARRIVALS IN SIMLA,

Mr. Martindale, Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, is expected in Simla about next week.

## FURLOUGH,

On relief, in the Central Provinces, Mr. Obbard proceeds home on furlough, the arrangements made in Benar during the period of his deputation to the Central Provinces remaining undisturbed.

## LABOUR LAW IN ASSAM.

### THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The Government of India's despatch on the proposed amendment of the Labour Law in Assam went home by the last mail. If approved by the Home Government, the Bill dealing with the matter may be expected to be introduced in the Supreme Council before the end of the Simla Session and passed into law some time next cold weather.

The Bill is understood to embody the main results of the recommendations of the Labour Commission, over which Mr. T C Williams presided some time since.

## THE QUESTION OF THE FREQUENT TRANSFERS OF OFFICIALS.

The question of the reduction of frequent transfers of officials is under the consideration of the Government of India, but no orders upon the subject have yet been issued.

## THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

### ONE SOLDIER IDENTIFIED.

RANGOON, JULY 21.

This afternoon, several other witnesses were examined in the outrage case. Generally speaking they bore out the previous witnesses as to the attempts to rescue the woman and being stoned by the soldiers.

No witness identified any soldier, except Mr. Abraham, a clerk, who pointed out Sullivan as the man he saw some distance away at the time of the occurrence.

## BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JULY 21.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in Bombay Command, is posted to Sind District.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—16th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Laing, I. M. S., to officiating Medical Charge, vice Captain King, I.M.S., temporarily deputed to the Civil Department.

Major McGill, R.A.M.C., had charge of the current duties of Principal Medical Officer, Mhow and Deesa Districts, from 14th to 17th June, both days inclusive, as additional duty, under article 192, Army Regulations, India, vol. I. Part I.

Under instructions from the Army Headquarters, India, Lieutenant Sidney, I M. S., is lent for duty in the Punjab Command, vice Lieutenant Price, I.M.S., reverting to Bombay Command.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotin to the rank of Lieutenant :—Second Lieutenant Allen and Second Lieutenant Mathias, 2nd Welsh Regiments; and Second Lieutenant Howard, 1st Shropshire L. I.

It is notified for information that extension of the Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway from Balotra to Burmer, 60 miles, is opened for traffic from 15th May.

It is also notified that the undermentioned stations beyond Baj Padi station, on the Rajpipla State Railway, have now been opened for traffic, as shown below :—Umballa station opened for goods and coaching traffic; Ambatha station opened for goods traffic only.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Captain Vaughan, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, for one year (pension service twelfth year commenced 11th February).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Royal Fusiliers—1st Battalion—Major Perbert, 8 months, on private affairs, out of India.

Extensions—Royal Irish Regiment, 1st Battalion—Second Lieutenant Furber, from 11th July to 15th August, pending embarkation for India, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 33, of 1899. Wiltshire Regiment, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, from 31st July to 25th September, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 53, of 1899. 1st Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Templer, one month, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

## UNVEILING CEREMONY AT THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

Lord Sandhurst performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, second Baronet, this afternoon, at the Deccan College. Sir Jamsetjee has given one lakh of rupees towards the construction of the new buildings of the College. The portrait has been placed in the College library. Before the ceremony a large and fashionable gathering of spectators assembled, amongst whom were the Hon. Mr. James, the Bishop of Bombay, and Mrs. MacArthur, Colonel and Mrs. Greany, the Hon. Mr. Giles, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, and several others.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Captain Young, arrived after five, and was received at the entrance by the acting Principal, Mr. Sharp, and the Professors, and escorted to the library. After some introductory remarks by the Principal, Lord Sandhurst unveiled the portrait and made a short speech, referring to the character of the late Sir Jamsetjee, and advising the students to take him and similar men for their models.

Sir Jamsetjee proposed a vote of thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

## THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

### THE EPIDEMIC RISING RAPIDLY.

The plague is rapidly rising in the City as well as the Cantonment. To day's returns for the City show 102 cases and 86 deaths with a total mortality of 102; in the Cantonment 25 cases and 22 deaths.

Mrs. Daunefoerd, wife of an Australian Missionary, belonging to the Poona and Village Mission, has been attacked with plague. The lady caught plague while nursing a Christian boy, who has since died.

Major-General Burnett and Colonel Macpherson, the Chief Plague Authority, are doing their best for the Cantonment, and a large amount of disinfection is going forward.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Ferguson, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa, arrived here from Calcutta, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 20.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scotia, left here for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, left here this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday next.

HONGKONG, JULY 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, arrived from Bombay, this morning.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Saltan, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 21st inst.

The N. Y. K. s. s. Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo, on 21st inst.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhowanuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 107 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 113 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 97 |
| Bar Silver | 27 3-4 |

The sum of about £300,300 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,930,050; Increase £500,000; Public Deposits £18,300,000; Increase £440,000; Other Deposits £40,400,000; Increase £100,000; Other Securities £32,900,000; Increase £100,000; Notes and Gold £30,900,040; Increased £900,000. The Banks Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1899.

[ Difference in Longitude allowed for. ]

| Via | Latest Data | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes |
| Turkey | 20 | 21 | 12 p.m. | 21 | 44 |
| Teheran | 21 | 1 | 30 p.m. | 0 | 11 |
| Home | 21 | 3 | ... p.m. | 0 | 5 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 21st July, 1899.

| | Maximum Hours. | Minutes. | Minimum Time Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 3 | 5 | — | 2 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 35 | — | 2 |
| " Madras | 0 | 54 | — | 2 |

## TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to me concerning the sale of church vessels early in the sixteenth century mentioned by me a fortnight ago. He says that he cannot believe that change of belief had anything to do with the sale. Perhaps not. I only note as a very remarkable fact that the church vessels of silver and silver gilt were sold at that date, and that there is no apparent reason why they should have been sold. There is no, moreover, so far as I know, any means of getting at the opinions of the City clergy just before the Reformation. Here, for instance, are certain incidents about which there can be no doubt. To me they seem to point all in one direction. As early as the reign of Henry IV. the Commons petitioned the King to abolish the religious houses. This petition was repeated in the reign of his successor, who did actually abolish the alien priories. Lollardy did not die with Wyclyf. It can be proved that the gifts and bequests made by the citizens to the friars during the fifteenth century gradually decreased until, thirty years or so before the Reformation, they died away altogether. Before the great and sweeping measures of dissolution also some of the small houses were suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey without any expression of protest from London. In 1539 the Grey Friars voluntarily, through their warden, surrendered that once great and dignified house, stating their conviction that "the perfection of Christian living doeth not consist in wearing a grey coat, &c." Finally, we may remember the many Londoners who became martyrs for heresy. All these things point to a widespread amouldering of discontent with the existing order, and for my part it seems a reasonable theory—only a theory, I admit—to connect this condition of discontent with the sale of the costly vessels of silver and their replacement by cheap vessels of the metal called "latten."

My correspondent further questions my assertion that "latten" or "latoun" was a cheap metal. I have, therefore, looked into the question again. I find that it was a mixed metal, used for helmets, spoons, livers, and sepulchral memorials; that in church inventories a cross of latten is often mentioned; that it is described by a writer of the fourteenth century as shining like gold, as hard as brass, and made of copper, tin, orpiment, and other metal, as "having the colour and likeness of gold, but not its value." In "Riley's Memorials" a man is accused of silvering 240 buttons of latten—to make them resemble the dearer metal, of course. And in the "Liber Albus" there is recorded "Judgment of Pillory for rings and buckles made of latten plated with gold and silver and sold for gold and silver." These things do certainly prove latten to have been a cheap metal. People do not take valuable metal in order to silver it and make it look like a precious metal; they take something hard but cheap. And latten exactly answered their requirements.

The suburb of Hampstead is in great luck. An anonymous benefactor, whose shadow we pray will never grow less, has given a large sum of money for the erection of a museum and art gallery adjoining the Central Free Library there. The library itself was built by the generosity of Sir Henry Harben. I have often thought that an art gallery is quite as necessary for the cultivation of the taste of suburban folk as for that of the more fortunate residents of Bestnal Green or those who reside in the neighbourhood of Toynbee Hall. Now that the good folk of Hampstead will have their art gallery, what will they put into it? I know not. Perhaps South Kensington will contribute a loan collection. There are many kinds of Art; the arts of painting and sculpture are only two. A local museum of art should aim at presenting a historical sequence of whatever art it designs to illustrate, if only of embroidery, in which the Anglo-Saxon ladies were such great proficients. Would it not be possible to follow the example of the Ancoats Museum, where history is taught by means of pictures? A Museum of Art might thus become a great educational centre. Also, as a museum is lifeless without someone to explain the contents, there should be a lecturer, who, on stated occasions, say on Saturday evenings in winter or on Sunday afternoons, would take up some subject connected with a branch of art, and give popular and attractive lectures upon it. The difficulty is only to find your popular and attractive lecturer.

Another large-minded person has given a telescope, which is to be set up on Hampstead Heath, not for peeping at London, and making out St. Paul's through the smoke at a penny a peep, but for scientific purposes, namely, the study of the planets and the stars. The addition to the attractions of the Heath, already so full of attractions, will make it incumbent on the suburb to be scientific as well as artistic and literary. It has already a free library, therefore the people must cultivate literature; it will have an art museum, therefore they must cultivate art; and a telescope, therefore they must cultivate the science of astronomy. These responsibilities must not be pressed too vigorously, or they may lead to the depopulation of Hampstead. I have, for my own part, a certain terror of astronomy. It makes me uneasy to think of the great distances of the planets from each other—a family divided by so many miles—and when I think of these black spaces between and beyond the stars, and try to understand what is beyond and how far it goes, and what is beyond that, I am fain to forswear telescopes and astronomy, and all the firmament on high for ever.

Two acts of ecclesiastical vandalism are threatened. The first, which I fear, is past the power of expostulation or prayer, is the destruction of St. Olave's Southwark. When we hear the caring off of bodies and bones—or reverently," it is always added, as if the workmen could be "reverent" who are engaged in chucking bones into a cart!—we are near the end. St. Olave's is a very ancient church. It is dedicated to a King Olaf, a Norwegian who was so zealous a Christian—albeit a mighty man of valour—that his people got angry and killed him. There were four churches dedicated to this saint in London. He died in 1030. The great respect in which his memory was held in this city is, first, a proof that the Danish element was strong, and, next, that the church must have been built very soon after his sanctity was recognised, because the saintly memory of foreign kings did not endure for long. The church, I take it, was erected in the eleventh century, after the Norman Conquest, when peace and security allowed the town of Southwark to extend along the Causeway and the Embankment. Another point of interest about the church is its connection with the bridge. The first wooden bridge over the Thames was protected by St. Botolph's Church at the north, and by St. Olave's on the south. The second bridge—the stone bridge—was protected by the church of St. Magnus on the north, and by St. Olave's on the south. For the second bridge, however, the church was on the east of its south end, and, for the former bridge, was on its west. The church became rich; there were many nobles and abbots who had houses in Southwark; they built aisles, founded chantreys, and gave gold and silver plate. There were many fraternities and gilds connected with the church. The old church partly fell, partly was taken down in 1736, when the present building was erected. Now warehouses and railways have covered the parish, which must contain, I should say, fewer inhabitants for its size than any other London parish. The church is going, and with it all these memories.

The other, a deplorable attempt to uglify a street, is the proposal to build up houses in front of St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street. Of course, if every piece of ground outside the wall of every church is to be considered solely with reference to the money it will fetch for building purposes apart from any other consideration, there is nothing to be said; but if other considerations are to be admitted, then let us implore the good people of Fleet-street, while there is yet time to protest with no uncertain voice. The church is not without a beauty of its own; the tower is light and elegant; the south wall of the church preserves the statue of Queen Elizabeth, which was formerly on the west front of Ludgate; it is one of the few relics of the City gates. I suppose that it is intended to brick it up. The church has many interesting memories—Dr. Donne, the poet; Romaine the evangelical preacher; Dr. White, founder of Sion College, were vicars of this church; Tyndall preached here; many people of reputation lie buried here. The church gives distinction and character to this end of Fleet-street, and it is now proposed to hide it away behind houses, like St. Ethelburga in the City, Bow Church, St. Peter's, Cornhill, and many others. Prentices of Fleet-street, cry "Clubs! Clubs!" and rally round your church.

I remember some twenty-two years ago receiving a visit from a neighbour. He came with a document which he submitted for signature. It was a protest against the excessive rate demanded by the London School Board. "It is now," he said, with a sepulchral groan, "three pence in the pound. Unless we make a determined and united stand it will go higher: it may go much higher: there are some who prophesy that we shall be in for a sixpenny rate. Imagine, sixpence for educating—for educating the poor!" I am reminded of this conversation, and how we mingled our sighs and tears, because I read in the paper that the rate for the current year is nearly 13 1-2d. in the pound. I wonder what it will be in ten years? The increase of population extends the base of the social pyramid far more rapidly than it extends the layers lying above. If the working class of London number four millions, if an increase of five per cent. makes them in five years rise to five millions; the remaining million of the better class—the proportion of the wage earning to the salaried professional and trading class is really greater than four to one—will not increase in the same proportion. In this way alone the rate must go up. Add, however, the natural increase in the expenditure, increased salaries, better schools, more expensive fittings, subjects demanding special training; and it will become obvious that the educational rate must go on increasing. The next development, of course, will be the wholesale importation into the Board schools of the poores ratepayers; then the rate will go higher still.

I hear that there has appeared a biographical sketch of the two brothers, James and Horace Smith. I have not yet read the book, but, in the hope that it is well done, I am pleased that it is done. The authors of "Rejected Addresses" will not readily be forgotten. One of them, at least, if not both, did much better work even than that of the illustrious parodies. "I have two books by Horace Smith, one called "Gaieties and Gravities," the other "The Tin Trumpet." The former of these two books deserves to be in part revived. I think that a volume of selections would be successful. They would have to be selections, because the allusions to contemporary manners would hardly be understood by the younger generation. Still, the sketch of the Alderman's dinner party, with the conversation of the guests; the Houndsditch Literary Circle; Mrs. Dobbs at Home; the Steamboat from London to Calais; the Letters from Paris; the "Pindarics," which are stories in verse, are all worth reproducing. Horace Smith belonged to a time of immense facility in rhyming; he pours out rhymes with a surprising ease and rapidity; and in the making of puns he is a master. Horace Smith was born in 1779, and he died in 1849. When I have read the biography I shall know all that happened to him between these two dates. One thing is quite certain. He belonged to a time of high spirits and practical jokes—singing, feasting, drinking, and laughing. It was every man's duty to shine in conversation, to assume an air of cheerfulness, and to make other people cheerful. Society meant laughing and giving occasion for laughter. It should like to be present at one of the evenings when Horace Smith, Theodore Hook, and others of the cheerful wits of the time sat about and quaffed each other. One evening would be enough for most of us; but we are differently made; we no longer want to laugh; we hate practical jokes; we look coldly on the man who puns; and we do not ask each other to sing. When you read Horace Smith remember that he belonged to such a time and to such a company. There were no cigarettes, and there were no cigars, except in taverns. One more note on Horace Smith. You remember the song sung by Sam Weller beginning, "Bold Turpin once on Hounslow Heath." He only sings two verses. If you look at "Gaities and Gravities" you will find the whole song. There are six verses, and they tell how, after murdering the coachman and the chaplain, Dick rode eighty miles that night, and in the morning showed himself, so as to prove an alibi.

A hue and cry the Bishop raised
And so did Sheriff Foster;
But scarce to hear that Turpin was
By nine o'clock at Gloucester.
So all agreed that it couldn't be him;
Neither by hook nor crook;
And said that the Bishop's chaplain was
Most certainly mistook.

## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

FATALITIES on the English race-path are fortunately extremely rare occurrences, and it is a little singular that the few which do occur, are nearly all due to the same cause, the touching by the rear of two riders of the wheel in front of him. Our tracks are of such carefully designed shape and well maintained surfaces that only collisions count as a real risk. It was an "overtake" that fatally ended young A. W. Harris's career, due to his misjudging the effort of back-pedalling necessary for him to just pass clear of the man in front, due it is said to his not having quite accustomed himself to a change in the height of his gear.

This week an inquest has been held on a young London racer T. Marchant, who similarly collided with the man in front of him, but in his case it was the assistance of the wind down the straight that made him misjudge the pace, and foul the back wheel of the man he was catching. A high wind at a corner is often productive of a certain degree of packing, as the outside member of a group is blown towards his companions, and as the same time shutters them. Young Marchant fell on his head and though his skull was not fractured, he died of internal hæmorrhage. He is said to have had a forboding that he would meet with his death while racing, and this presentiment were really strong and valuable he would have refrained from further racing; the probability is that at some time or other he had passed a casual remark about riding himself to death, little expecting a literal fulfilment.

The dangers of cycling are generally interpreted to mean the risks caused by, rather than run by riders, but this class of accident has been grossly exaggerated. The reckless rider is a "rara avis," one among ten thousand, and among reckless riders it is seldom pace, but lack of proper control that causes disaster. Apart from pace and control a new risk has arisen from the use of acetylene which can easily be concealed. The novelty of having so powerful an illuminant at hand has led many riders, especially on multicycles, to fit very brilliant lamps to their machines, so dazzling, as completely to bewilder beholders. So bright a light is really as bad as no light at all, and a cyclist who flashes a blinding glare into the faces of all passers by is a dangerous nuisance. Acetylene can be controlled and reduced to a reasonable candle power, but a spot of hideously dazzling light is a source of certain danger. A cripple so illuminated, scared a man the other day, in a South London suburb, who failed to stagger clear and in his confusion was knocked over, and fatally injured. Pace and control were both proved to be in accordance with legal requirements. It was the light that killed the pedestrian.

Next season will see a free-wheel boom in this country. Clutch acted cycles are becoming more and more frequently encountered on the roads, and each free-wheel rider becomes a centre of conversion of all his friends, and of those who see the luxury of being automatic foot-rests on every slight descent, of an automatic firm and stationary foothold at all moments of emergency, or during the passage of a rough crossing, or greasy patch. It is being recognised as an economiser of power, though of course it adds nothing to one's driving force. Yet it saves waste which is virtually an addition to efficiency, and above all, a free-wheel is an educator in respect of style, curing all bad podaliers of the vice of back lashing.

A veteran rider of the age of eighty-five, has just passed away at Brighton, with a score of 93,000 miles ridden during the last thirty years of his life. Old as he was, he had an ambition to obtain a century of 100 thousands. The numerical side of cycling appeals to almost all riders in some form or other. If it is not a man's ambition to do a mile in 1min., 30secs., he wants to do 100,000 miles before he dies, in a ripe old age. It was the ambition of Major Knox Holmes to be convicted of furious driving before he died, nearer ninety, than eighty, and many an elderly man keeps a strict cyclometer record for the same purposes. Miles and minutes have an overwhelming fascination for all cyclists.

The longest patent case on record in recent years, has just dragged its fortnight's length along before the most patient of judges, Mr. Justice Wills, and for all the length and breadth of a three-fold attack, the Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd., has been awarded victory on every point.

Great gears are becoming a centre of ridicule, when carried to such a gorgeous excess as in the latest Bicycle Express. A machine has been built in the front chain wheel barely escapes the ground and so closely approaches the steering wheel, and the rear chain ring that there is hardly room to steer, and the machine has the appearance of being all sprocket.

A country magistrate recently evolved, from the depth of his ignorance, the woful error that there is no rule of the road for a carriage when taking an apparently empty corner. A judge of the Queen's Bench, however, has awarded a cyclist damages to the extent of £250 for injuries caused by a coachman, who drove into him round a corner on the wrong side of the road. The decision is a welcome corrective, all the more welcome as coming immediately after the adverse and erroneous utterance of the provincial anti-cycling authority, against whose decision there ought to be a successful appeal.

A tyre which carries with it a guarantee with which no cyclist can have cause to grumble is the Dunlop Roadster pattern tyre, which the Dunlop Company undertakes to replace or repair free of cost if it should fail by reason of fair wear and tear, defective material or bad workmanship.

## BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Ardeshir Byram Irani, a shopkeeper, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 20th instant sold a dozen pints of beer without a license from the Collector of Customs. The accused in his defence said that on the 12th instant he purchased 15 dozen pints of beer from a public sale held by the Commissariat Department, and that out of the whole lot he sold one dozen pints. At the time of the sale he was given to understand that if he sold the same by dozens he had nothing to fear from the Abkari Laws. His Worship held that when the accused first bought the beer it was not perhaps his intention to sell the same, but as he had admitted having sold a dozen of these under some mistake, he had committed a breach of the Abkari rules, and was, therefore, fined Rs. 30.

## MILITARY NEWS.

1-1ST GURKHAS.—Lieutenant Bridges, from the 5th Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer temporarily.

5TH Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Knox, 19th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

17TH Bengal Infantry.—Captain A. Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander.

4TH Sikhs.—Lieutenant Davidson Houston, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

1-5TH Gurkhas.—Lieutenant H. Browne to be Wing Officer.

4TH Bombay Rifles.—Major Fry to be Second-in Command. Captain Keown to be Wing Officer.

Captain Cooker, Royal Munster Fusiliers, resigns the Adjutancy of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles in order to take up the Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

Captain Minogue, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer with the Khyber Column.

Lieutenants Fools, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Pindi, has been transferred to No. 19 Company Eastern Division R. A., Gibraltar.

Lieutenant G. R. Talbot, R.H.A., has been appointed to the depot at Woolwich.

By order of Duke Alfred, a public declaration was issued from the Court Marshal's office at Gotha on June 28, that there was no truth in the assertion recently made by a London newspaper that his Royal Highness would probably abdicate during the present year. The Diet has been summoned to meet at Coburg for the purpose of arriving at a definite settlement of the question of the succession to the throne.

## THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

### PROPOSED CONVERSION TO ELECTRICAL TRACTION.

THE Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Company has addressed the following important communication to the Municipal Commissioner, which will be read with general satisfaction :—

Bombay, 19th July, 1899.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Sir,—Under authority from the Directors of this Company I have the honour to apply for your sanction to convert the tramways in this city from horse traction to electrical traction on the overhead system. In terms of section IX of Act I of 1874 (The Bombay Tramway Act) your consent is necessary to this change, as also the sanction of Government.

As you are, no doubt, aware, the overhead electrical system of traction has given the greatest satisfaction in America and Europe. In the former it has practically entirely displaced the use of horses for tramway service. In the latter it is also rapidly doing this, it having been adopted at Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Hamburg, Brussels and other capital and provincial cities of the Continent too numerous to specify, while in England it has been introduced at Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, and many other important towns and is about to be introduced into parts of London.

In India this system of traction has been working for three years at Madras, where it is most popular with the people. It has recently been introduced at Colombo and is about to be introduced at Calcutta.

The principal advantages of electrical over horse traction are :—

(1) Increased regularity, speed, and comfort of car service.

(2) Much reduced congestion of traffic in the streets, the space occupied by the horses being saved.

(3) Increased cleanliness of the streets.

(4) Greater safety, owing to the cars being under more perfect mechanical control, and being fitted with more efficient fenders or wheel guards than is possible with horse cars.

(5) Greater flexibility as a motive-power, and consequently increased capacity to meet the demands of a fluctuating traffic (such as exists in Bombay).

There are some of the superiorities which electrical tramway traction by the overhead system has been proved to possess, with the result that wherever it has been introduced, its popularity with all classes has become rapidly and firmly established.

The objections to the use of horses on tramways from the standpoint of the severe strain imposed upon them by starting and hauling heavily laden cars are of course in this country much intensified by the climate. At the hotter seasons of the year our horses suffer severely notwithstanding all the efforts made to relieve them by frequent changes, the use of sun-topis, ice-water douches, etc. As a result, the running has often to be reduced, owing to the heavy percentage of the stud laid up, at a time when it ought to be increased for the convenience of the public.

But perhaps the greatest advantage accruing from the adoption of electrical traction is the facility it affords of extending the tramway into suburban districts, extensions which would be impossible under horse-traction in consequence of its slow rate of speed, the frequent horse changes, and other obstacles to its successful operation for long distance traffic. Wherever electrical lines have been introduced they have powerfully conduced to the suburban expansion of cities and therefore to the healthier and cheaper housing of the people. It is obviously impossible for many classes of the population to live at any distance from their work unless they are provided with frequent, rapid, and economical means of transit.

The objections on æsthetic grounds to the overhead system which were at one time held to have some force have been dissipated by fuller acquaintance with it and by the many improvements which have been introduced into the design of the equipment. That system has been adopted at, amongst other cities renowned for their street beauty, Rome, Florence, Dresden, and Nuremberg. The posts suspending the overhead wire are often so handsomely designed as to be rather an embellishment to the streets than otherwise, while the wires themselves are hardly noticeable.

Besides the electrical overhead system the following systems of mechanical traction have been tried on tramways :—

The accumulator or storage battery system.—This has been commercially complete failure and is practically extinct. The cost of operating it is prohibitive, and it has many practical disadvantages as a motive power.

The conduit system by which the current wire is carried underground instead of overhead.—This system was tried in Madras and had to be entirely abandoned. It is impossible to work it where the conduit may be flooded with rain-water as it would be frequently during the monsoon in Bombay. It would also be impossible to lay it here owing to the drains being so close to the surface in the centre of several streets as to leave no space for the necessary apparatus as for example Abdul Rahiman Street, Bapoo Khote Street, and Falkland Road, all streets used by the tramway.

The cable system.—This system is now out of favor except in some cities (for example Edinburgh and San Francisco) with very steep gradients. The same obstacles, just referred to, to laying an electrical wire conduit would equally apply to a cable conduit. Moreover, the cable system is only well adapted to straight streets, and not to winding ones like several in Bombay. It has the further objection that the cars are not under very good control, and that it is difficult to vary their speed.

Compressed air.—This system has not so far been anywhere made a success.

That the overhead electrical system holds the field as the one system which has so far established its thorough efficiency for street traction is proved by the fact that fully 95 per cent. of the tramways using mechanical power are operated on that system.

The cost of converting our lines to electrical traction would be very heavy, amounting, it is estimated, to fully Rupees fifteen lakhs, and as a condition to our proceeding with the scheme we must ask that the Corporation undertakes not to exercise its option to purchase the tramway on the 12th March 1901 and also not to exercise it for a period of fourteen years from that date. We feel confident that the Municipality will recognise the fairness of this condition, as no Company could be expected to embark upon so large an outlay unless their ownership be secured for a reasonable period of years. It is understood that in Calcutta the present Tramway Company are to be secured undisturbed ownership of their lines for 30 years from 1901 in consideration of their converting their present horse traction to electricity, besides obtaining a reduced track rent and other valuable concessions. Our demand will, therefore, be doubtless recognised as a very moderate one, and we are quite willing that it be understood that should we fail to convert our lines to mechanical traction before the 12th March 1908 the Municipality will return its option of purchase on that date, should it wish to exercise it.—I have, &c.,

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD.,
by F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain L. M. Wilmer, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bourng, Mr W C
Hutton, Miss
Hillington, Mr
Barnett, Mr A
Cooper, Rustomjee
Cameron, Mr W L
Drage, LT E
Denman, Mr J
Dinshaw Cooverjee
Davis, Mr W
Dadina, Mr
Engineer, Mr Cursetjee
Faithful, LT-Col H T
Gebbie, Mr and Mrs F St John
Geake, Mr E
Grieve, Mr J W A
Hamilton, LT C L C
Hailey, Mr H R C
Heritz, Mrs
Hewett, Commdr G S
Kynes, Sergt
Lewis, Mr T C
Morton, Col E R
McCaine, Mr J J
Mecklejohn, LT R F
Mallalieu, Mr
Pollok, Miss
Palkoloe, Mr
Rose, Mr W H
Simpson, LT C
Tulloch, Mr S S G
Trotter, Mr H M
Thorn, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mr A F R
Young, LT H G

The following passages have been engaged —

Per s. s. Egypt, to London, 29th July, 1899.

For London—Mr E Lawrence; Mr Hubbard; Mr R B Deane; Mr W G Reynolds; Mr F W Emory; Mr S

poems or in other plays. The Notes are ample, explaining the references or technicalities in the text. The appendix analyses the metre. The introduction deals fully with dates and the literary history of the play. The WARWICK SHAKESPEARE follows the text of the Globe Edition with some necessary omissions. It should prove a boon to young students in preparing for examinations, and should help to create a critical taste for the great Dramatist's works.

DECADENT DITTIES, by C. W. Whish, is a collection of verses on a variety of subjects of no manner of consequence, no doubt recording memories dear to the sentimental heart of the author. We note that one Ditty, which we are told was written at sea near Bombay, in 1894, refers to typhoid, cholera, and plague as troubles in India. Now, for which did this poet draw on his imagination—the plague or for his dates? We are not sure that we agree with his description of Paddington station.

An atmosphere of "bon homie" quite hangs about the place,
And I overpay the cabman with a smile upon my face.

Mr. Whish must have imagination enough to make a poet, though this little volume hardly goes to prove it.

ANOTHER slight volume of verses. AN INDIAN NIGHT and other poems, by Zarac (R. W. Hunter, Edinburgh), does not call for much notice. The first poem is the best, the others are sadly wanting in music or melody. They halt, and read more like prose inverted than poetry; the rhymes are not always well adjusted, such as:

In a garden gay with flowers,
Grew a lily
Of the valley
'Neath laburnum's golden showers,

and so on. The poet wants more fire and genius to carry him over the stony ways where flowers of poesy do not spring naturally. Here is a verse on "The Hidden Joy."

We thought we had lived our life,
Replete with the toil of strife
For pleasures that wound, then wane
And frivolilities, pastimes insane.
Our hearts were callous and cold,
They mourned for delights of old,
Yet scorned with careless disdain
All the offerings of love and its pain.
Then sudden—a glance—a tone,
Wrought rupture from stifled moan,
And the echoes of content
With the incense of worship were blent.

We cannot hope that these will be immortal. The little book is prettily bound, but its contents disappointed us sadly.

TENNYSON'S POEMS are brought out in the Globe Edition by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., price three and six pence, bound in cloth. The type is small and the paper thin, but he who wants his Tennyson in one volume may well be content with this, which for so little gives the whole wealth of the poet's work. There is at the end of the book an index to the poems in general, then an index to the first lines, and a special index for "In Memoriam."

A MAORI MAID, by H. B Vogel (Macmillan & Co.). This is a tale illustrating the double life which a well meaning and outwardly good and respectable man elects to lead in New Zealand, impelled by what seem to the reader quite insufficient reasons. He marries the girl of his choice, whose he worshipped and thought as womanly as she was beautiful. He finds, however, that she is a totally different person from his ideal. She married him without loving him, because it was a good social arrangement, and he was young, handsome, and wealthy. He lost his money after a few years, when they had two children and the promise of a third. John Anderson had to go back to surveying to earn a living, and spend the summer in the country alone, the winters with his wife in Wellington. It was up-country that he met Ruta, a Maori girl, the orphan daughter of a wealthy chief, who had died some time before, leaving Ruta alone in the world. John Anderson, suffering from his wife's changed attitude and hardness consequent on their recent loss of wealth, was badly in need of human sympathy. He found it in Ruta, whom he met by chance. He fell in love with her, she with him, and before he has time to make more than a few excuses to himself, they are man and wife according to the simple Maori fashion. The double life led now by John Anderson is too perplexing, though Ruta is, of course, absolutely happy. There is nothing wrong in her life. She knows not of Mrs. Anderson and the three little Andersons in Wellington. John is all he ought to be apparently to his wife and children. The command of Ruta's immense wealth gives his wife the comfort and luxury she considers necessary to her life. She imagines it is all legitimately earned by her husband and, in a way it is, for he pays himself exactly what he honestly considers he cares as agent and farmer of Ruta's land, laying by the rest for her and her little girl, Ngaia. It is pitiful to follow the life or rather lives of these people vividly pictured by the author. We have the ordinary every day civilised doings of a city family with a heartless woman at its head and the other free country existence which offers such a strong contrast in its simplicity. Would that such life have arisen had Mrs. Anderson been less heartless! Human nature being so calmly self-indulgent, it would not surprise us if it did. Troubles of all kinds very properly rise, and we follow the fortunes of the different characters wondering if the clue to the mysteries hidden under the daily round will not be found out, and a general explosion be the consequence. Ngaia's fate is strange, but the pleasantest part of the book is when her happy days dawn. She is a true child of the woods and streams. Her father's anxious, weary remorse and putting off of the evil day is extremely well described. It is difficult to deny him pity, though we feel he brought it all on himself and see that he is only perplexed, not remorseful. The plot of the story is a exaggreeable one but its interest is undoubted. It charms while it saddens us.

DAWN, by H. Rider Haggard, is reprinted in Longman's Colonial Library. This was the first of the author's novels, and differs from them all in its plot, incidents and characters. It deals with the intricacies of the human mind more than with the fortunes findings in underground mines which give up unexpected and bewildering treasures. A terrible quarrel and struggle between two cousins opens the story in a promising manner. We promptly condemn one lad, as beyond the pale of possible liking, and though sympathising with the other, we are conscious that he too is in the wrong somehow. The boys' grandfather comes upon the scene, 'Devil' Carsefoot, as he is familiarly termed in his circle, and if we had any doubt about the conduct of the boys before, we are now in none whatever. George shows himself a born sneak and intriguer, Philip, a cowed and timorous creature, whose back we long to stiffen into upright behaviour, knowing well that he has right on his side. Their later lives are too pitiably wretched; Philip, the heir, begins his early manhood, through sheer cowardice, with a double love affair. The complications and utter misery that result are miserably pathetic. George supplants his unlucky relative, who approaches perilously near murder. Angela, the daughter of this weakly wicked man, is singularly enough the one perfect character in the book. Her purity and unselfishness make her akin to the angels. Her lover, Arthur Heigham, is neither too bright nor too good, but is a fine manly fellow, a very fair average being. The distressing tragedies, agonies, intrigues, separations, and every conceivable misery that disturb the joy of their idyl are too elaborate for any one romance. We stand aghast at the wanton and wicked interference of those who try, and very nearly succeed, in separating them for ever. Lady Ishmay, the splendid demon of the book, is endowed with a fatal power of compelling men and women to her wishes—all but Angela, who is stronger in her panoply of innocence. Cousin George, the human villain, is too detestable for anything. One cannot possibly believe that any man would go through such an amount of wickedness, weakness and meanness to win a girl for a wife who loathes the very sight of him and says so. Yet a good third of the book is taken up describing his elaborate efforts to be accepted. Mr. Rider Haggard is always himself, and in this delineation of life he differentiates his plot from the common run of novels.

"THE PAGE," a unique publication by Edward Gordon Craig (at the Sign of the Rose, Hackbridge, Surrey, England), is edited, the illustrations designed, engraved, and published by one energetic and artistic person. The brown-paper wrapper in its modesty hardly prepares us for the dainty letter-press within. The quaint drawings and quotations are quite different from what we meet in other and more solid magazines. The whole thing can be looked at, read, and discussed in a quarter of an hour, though the wood-cuts are a lasting one. The Page" is published every quarter, and is limited to 440 copies, 400 only being for sale, and twelve shillings is the yearly subscription. The numbers for this year will contain contributions from several well-known artists and litterateurs, "The Page" forms a most curious and unconventional addition to the more serious publications of the day.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD and Sons are bringing out two new editions of George Eliot's works. One is illustrated and cloth-bound, costing half-a-crown—the other a six-penny People's Edition in paper cover. The latter is printed in double columns of clear type, and should be welcome as affording to the poorer household a chance of reading George Eliot's incomparable novels. The Illustrated Edition, of which "Scenes of Clerical Life" has appeared, contains twenty pictures by H. R. Miller. The other volumes will be a welcome addition to the treasures of the reading public.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and insures the skin in a pure, refined and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 18th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain wanted. River at Kotri on 17th, 18 feet 1 inch against 16 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Fodder scarce in Johi, Manjhand, Kotri and hilly tracts of Tatta taluka. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 4 inches against 13 feet 5 inches last year. Want of water felt in Kambar. Kharif cultivation completed in Ghotki and continues elsewhere. Standing crops in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowings in progress. Transplantation of rice seedlings continues. Fodder scarce in Badin and Tando Bago talukas. Cattle in fair condition generally.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings continue. Breach in Begari Canal near Mubarakpur on 14th. Locusts appeared in Shahdadpur on 10th and 11th and passed to Ratodero, doing no injury. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari risen by 2 and of bajri by 10 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Breach in Makhi Bund on 10th; water-supply in Nara improving in consequence. Want of fodder in Desert talukas. Prices of staple food-grain rising; price of rice 10 seers and of bajri 13 seers per rupee at Nagar; elsewhere in Desert, prices range from 13 to 14 seers.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 15th July 1899).—Rain for week maximum at Modasa 66 cents, minimum at Dholka 3 cents; for season maximum at Sanand 6 inches 78 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 3 inches 27 cents. Rain badly wanted. Sowing of bajri completed. Standing crops withering. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 18, of bajri 15, of wheat 12½ and of rice 2nd sort 11 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 20 cents at Godara, minimum 54 cents at Halol; total for season maximum 8 inches 75 cents at Dohad, minimum 3 inches 97 cents at Halol. Standing crops in fair condition, but caterpillars damaging the maize crop, to prevent which heavy rain is required. Fodder supplies sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of maize and bajri risen in Godara from 24 and 16 seers respectively to 23 and 15 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—Rain for week at Kaira 5 cents, in the district maximum at Kapadvanj 46 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 3 cents, average for the district 15 1-8 cents; for season at Kaira 4 inches 11 cents, in the district maximum at Nadiad 6 inches 32 cents, minimum at Borsad 2 inches 95 cents, average for the district 4 inches 72 3-4 cents. Rain insufficient in all parts of the district. Sowing of kodra, bajri and rice in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Broach.—Rain at Broach 8 cents, in the district maximum at Ankleshwar 25 cents, none at Jambusar, Amod and Vagra; for season at Broach 8 inches 43 cents, in the district maximum at Ankleshwar 11 inches 21 cents, minimum at Amod 3 inches 63 cents. More rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kapas and rice continues. Crops in some villages of Jambusar taluka injured by caterpillars. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain during week at Surat 8 cents, in the district maximum at Bardoli 87 cents, minimum at Chorasi 25 cents, none in Olpad; for season at Surat 17 inches 86 cents, in the district maximum at Bulsar 31 inches 14 cents, minimum at Olpad 9 inches 2 cents. Sowing of cotton and jowari completed in Bulsar and Mandvi and in progress in Bardoli, Jalalpur, Olpad and Chorasi talukas. Transplantation of rice seedlings retarded throughout the district for want of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, total of week 0·77 inch; total to date 26·56, being 9·71 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 12th, 14th and 16th, and 2° warm on 13th, 15th, 17th, and 18th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 1 inch 90 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 4 inches 62 cents, minimum at Mahim 1 inch 48 cents; for season at Thana 25 inches 86 cents, in the district maximum at Shahapur 37 inches 92 cents, minimum at Mahim 15 inches 14 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Salsette, Mahim and Dahanu talukas and in Umbargaon petha. Transplantation in progress in some places in the remaining talukas of the district, but interrupted in other places for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Kolaba.—Rainfall during week insufficient in parts of the district, maximum 9 inches 40 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 96 cents at Alibag; total for season maximum 33 inches at Karjat, minimum 24 inches 5 cents at Roha. Transplantation slightly retarded for want of sufficient rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice 11 seers 15 tolas per rupee at Alibag; slight rise in price of rice at Karjat, Khalapur and Alibag.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week everywhere, but generally insufficient; maximum 10 inches 71 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 96 cents at Deygad. Sowing operations almost completed. Transplanting impeded by want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kanara

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A woman who wears a stuffed bird on her hat is liable to a fine of from 25 dollars to 50 dollars, by a law recently passed by the Legislature of Arkansas.

It seems odd that a Boston bride rather likes to have a wet wedding; it is held to signify that all her tears are now shed, and that she will, therefore, have a happy married life.

It was stated before Ascot that a lady well known in Society had made a wager that she would earn £40 by singing at Ascot during the races. The "Pelican" states that the fair sportswoman won her wager halfway through the second day.

The "Queen Pearl," discovered in fresh water at Notch Brook, New Jersey, in 1857, is in the possession of the ex-Empress Eugenie at the present time. It weighs ninety-three grains, and passed hands for £500. Now it would probably fetch some £2000.

How foolish lady cyclists are to have a lot of braid on their cycling skirts. Twice this week have I seen cases where the pedal of the machine has caught some trimming on the skirt, with the result that the dress has been at once entangled and the rider thrown, one lady being rather badly hurt. The plain skirt for cycling is a necessity.

Lady Paget thinks the cruelties inflicted on animals designed for food are in themselves a sufficient reason for inducing humane people to adopt vegetarianism. We are not justified, she says, in living upon the sufferings of others and in causing our fellow-beings to follow a most horrible occupation. She does not belong, however, to the strict and ascetic school of vegetarians, as she includes eggs, butter, milk, and a little fish in her diet.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton is a lady who is not at all afraid of saying rash things to interviewers and other people. "You see," she says, "an Englishman is certain of several things if he marries a perfectly normal Englishwoman of his own class. She will obey him, she will have as many children as he wishes, her scheme of life will be his, and no matter how bright she may be, she will adapt herself to him—which is not the least important point."

One of the features of the summer is a pretty fad, almost too pretty to be classed as a fad, and one can not help hoping that it will live longer than the senseless things that so often attract the attention for a time of the society woman. This fad calls for the perfuming of the person and surroundings with a given odour, with which no other is to be mixed. It is left entirely to the taste of the individual what that odour will be, but whatever it is, it must be that and that alone.

I once heard a girl remark that she would rather be gifted with style than beauty, and she was not far wrong; for style is a thing that never deserts a woman, as long as she can keep her waist-line and a straight back. History teems with instances of the curse of beauty, and even in this matter-of-fact world of ours, in modern life good looks have been a stumbling-block in the way of some girls, and one they would gladly remove if they could do so by wishing.

The Princess of Wales's favourite dressing case, which always accompanies her wherever she goes is a most exquisitely-fitted affair. The case itself is of rose wood, and contains a chased silver-gilt toilet service and mirror. The decoration of this elaborate set is of the Queen Anne period, the mirror, which fits into the upper portion of the rosewood case, being very beautifully framed. Along the edge of the upper part of the case, when open, is seen an engraved continuous riband, or scroll, on which is an inscription. The case, which is lined with Royal blue velvet, has a gilt handle at each side.

The gambling craze amongst women is not chiefly confined to England and America, but has reached Paris. A correspondent to one of the daily papers says:—"It is a curious feature of Paris that ladies of mature years have been attacked by the craze to speculate in mines. There they sit, day after day in what is known as the 'Wet-foot' department of the Bourse and discuss with proper gravity the probable future of far away South Africa." These old ladies occupy camp-stools on the pavement, and their conversation is chiefly on "Kaffirs" in general, and "Chartered" in particular.

There is, it seems, a fashion in faces, says the "Empire," as well as in dress. At present red cheeks are in, and we are told it is no longer the fashion to be lily-white and pale as of yore, but rather to court the ruddy look of the milkmaid. This change is said to be brought about with the prevailing passion for open-air exercises, and women are no longer afraid to expose their complexions to the fresh air for fear of spoiling the whiteness of their skin. In America, the druggists are said to be doing a roaring trade in a lotion which is guaranteed to produce a healthy tan; this is for the benefit of those women who cannot go in for out-door exercises, but who do not wish to be out of the fashion with their complexions.

The great feature of this season's dress is its superlative lightness. Even the silk that composes some of the dresses is so thin as to be almost transparent, and the favourite materials are batiste of a silky fineness and transparence, chiffon in tones of cream and beige, India muslin and mull muslin of the softest and most diaphanous texture, lace and embroideries on net over chiffon or batiste. It is impossible to exaggerate the fairy-like effect of all these ethereal-looking materials, tones of colour in them being of the very softest. Whether blue, pink, mauve, or yellow, the shades are of the tenderest, and on almost every smart dress there are touches of black velvet or black chiffon that just suggest sonority, giving effect to the light tints. Irish point is made up into entire dresses over cream-coloured silk or satin, and usually a veil of chiffon or silk muslin is introduced between the satin and the lace in order to preserve that ineffable softness which has to be achieved with all the chefs-d'œuvres of the millinery of the moment. Now is the time for all the hoarded treasures of old lace to be brought out and utilised. For even the smallest scraps a use may be found in the little points that turn down over the semi-transparent collars of folded chiffon or silk muslin. Larger pieces can be worn as collars, and it is a good plan to line these with a fold or two of chiffon in purest white. This not only preserves the lace and gives firmness for the sewing on of small books and eyes, but it also throws the lovely cream or biscuit tint of the old lace into splendid relief. Sleeves too, can be fashioned of lace, and these may be worn transparent or lined with a few thicknesses of chiffon. The chilly may prefer silk or satin, but if so, it should not be forgotten that an intermediate fold of chiffon very greatly improves the look of the lace.

At the grand bazaar, which occasioned the smartest gathering of the season, many of the ladies had their lace collars and sleeves quite transparent; while other had them lined with pale pink or yellow, according to the colour of the dress itself.

Extreme tightness has now ceased to characterise the dresses worn by ladies of position. The skirts are not full, but there is no dragging, the folds falling naturally from the waist and stretching outwards into the demi train that is now indispensable (unfortunately) to the fashionable gown. These trains were sadly in the way in the crowded bazaar, and the manner in which sequined ladies caught in other sequined ladies was both frequent and free. Crepe-de-Chine is now made so light and thin that, though it preserves its idiosyncrasy of texture, and falls in lovely folds like very fine woollen material, it is as light as muslin, and as cool in wear. It comes next on the list of fashionable fabrics to those enumerated above, and is found suitable by ladies who have passed their girlhood.

In black, grey, dark blue, green of every tone and mauve of every shade, it is worn over long silk skirts, and is sometimes supplemented by the long, straight, Early Victorian scarf that now revisits the glimpses of the moon.

This scarf is often white, whether the material be gauze, silk muslin, crepe, or thinnest snowy taffetas. It is usually frilled all round with very narrow flounces. Made in white or black sprigged net, it can be worn with a gown of any colour or material. It is a "Book of Beauty" sort of addition to a costume, and can be effective indeed on a pretty figure. A gown of silk-spotted crepe-de-Chine is in the fashionable tone of silver-grey with a deep, pointed yoke, and high collar of cream coloured guipure over pale yellow chiffon. Black velvet defines the top of the crepe-de-Chine bodice, and also of the flounce-trimming, which is bordered with narrower, black. The toque is pale yellow tulle, with a larger sulphur-coloured rose in front. A beautiful gown of lace and muslin applique is worn over an accordeon-pleated skirt. The yoke, collar, and tops of sleeves are made of the pleating, which thus simulates an entire underdress. The uneven line in which the lace-embroidered muslin falls over the pleated skirt is artistically conceived, and prevents the apparent shortening of the figure that would be caused by a more defined line. The hat is of yellowish straw with deep crimson roses for trimming. The pleated muslin may be in any colour. It was canary-yellow in the model gown; the lace applique in finest black Chantilly. In beige muslin over black pleated chiffon this would be a beautiful dress; or in cream-colour over the new blue with much grey in it.

Fashion is often retrogressive. Are we going to dispense with gloves, wearing our sleeves long enough to serve as mittens? Something of the sort would appear to be in preparation, to judge from the sleeves in some oft he newest gowns. They cover the knuckles—but not the rings—and are caught round the thumb just like old-world mittens. The length of sleeve, apart from this latest development, makes it difficult to wear even four-button gloves. Should it continue, we shall have to revert to the one-button glove of the sixties. At the wrists the very tight sleeves now worn fasten so closely that they will not admit the glove, and yet it is in not "correct" to wear long ones outside the sleeves. Some of the smart people compromise by adopting elbow sleeves with very long gloves rucked up the whole length of the fore-arm, the tops tucked away under the sleeves.

The newest coat-sleeves deflect from the wrists outwards in a sharp curve, making them admirably easy to get into and out of. Many ladies have their favourite flower painted on the white silk facings of their black or white cloth coats. A spray of honeysuckle is the choice of one, a gardenia with birds and glossy leaves that of another; a cluster of cornflowers is chosen by a third, and a group of lilies of the valley is the selection of a fourth. The result is highly decorative, and affords scope for the exercise of art in the home. The collar is sometimes painted to match the lapels.

## THE WILY MANDARIN AT HOME.

### THE CEREMONY OF CALLING.

The China correspondent of the "Outlook" gives an account of how he interviewed a Mandarin:—

My hailing-place for the past few days, says the writer, has been a city situated in Kwangtung, and but a few day's journey from the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi. The surrounding country is very picturesque; the plantations and undergrowth afford excellent cover for the pheasants, partridges, and quail which abound almost everywhere, and the caves in the slopes of the lofty mountains dividing the arable land give shelter during the day time to Master "Stripes"—the tiger—and his kindred who descend at night to prowl about the villages in quest of pigs or dogs, the property of the poor agriculturists. Deer, too of a large description are to be found in this region—in short, I am in an ideal hunting-ground, and manage to keep the pot boiling without deviating from my course.

### THE ROBBERS' GUILD.

"Piracies and dacoity are of frequent occurrence here, and this morning I had cause to see the chief Mandarin in this place regarding the robbery of dols. 300, the property of a friend (a Chinese British subject), which was taken by an armed band in broad daylight a few miles up the river which flows from here to the Hunan border. My object in visiting the Mandarin was to politely request him to endeavour to recover a portion, if not all, of the stolen money. From certain investigations that I had made it was obvious that this robbery had been committed by members of the "Robbers Guild" at this provincial city. Say not, reader, that I am *economising the truth* when I tell you that in this Flowery Land a sort of robbers' association exists in all large towns and cities whose president or king is in touch with the subordinate officers of the magistrates Yamen? Should robbery exceed the usual limits, a word to the Mandarin will nearly always have a good effect, especially if foreigners or the proteges of foreigners have been the victims of thieves. The beg gars likewise have their guild and chief, who also is in touch with the Yamen subordinates.

### THE YAMEN ENTRANCE.

As none of you have visited the wily Mandarin in his Yamen—which, by-the-bye, combines his public offices, court, and private residence—I shall initiate you in the *modus operandi*. Yesterday I sent my card—of brilliant red colour with the three Celestial characters representing my "honourable name" place midway down the centre—to the Yamen requesting an interview with the "great man" on the morrow—if convenient. According to Chinese custom my servant returned with the Mandarin's card and a verbal message appointing 10 a.m., this morning, at which hour he would have the honour of receiving the foreigner. In China I may remark, appearances go a long way towards regulating your status in the eyes of all men, and you must no forget this if you wish to get through life easily and with *eclat* in the Middle Kingdom. Having no sedan chair with me, I had to borrow one of the right colour for myself and also an ordinary one for my confidential servant; and having donned my best kit—which was a shooting one—I hied me to the official's residence. Passing, through the narrow and crowded streets, we at last arrived at the Yamen entrance, outside which the usual picture of the tiger gazing with longing eyes at the sun (or moon) stood forth as a reminder to the Mandarin every time he passed through his gates to "go slow" on the "squeezing" line. We proceed through the outer courtyard followed by a gaping mob, all too eager to see the "foreign devil and at our approach the second gates are pompously thrown open by the Yamen guards. All is now bustle and commotion.

### ELABORATE HUMBUG.

Still yet another courtyard, and our chair-bearers halt. My servant issues forth with the flaming red "pastoboard," which the Yamen Ting-eal takes to his master, and, having notified our arrival, returns with a "Ching"—which in this case really means "Kindly come in." This functionary, holding my card on a line with his head, precedes me, and I am at last in the presence of one of China's rulers. Behind him is an interpreter (and here I may mention that nearly all officials must have these useful rogues; for dialects vary all over China, and a Mandarin cannot hold office in his own province). We bowed most gracefully to one another, and, having at first and with "apparent" modesty declined the seat of honour, I, with equal appearances of humility, took it—which, of course, I was bound to do.

My host had a well-flavoured metropolitan accent, and seemed to be agreeably surprised when I addressed him in my best style in "Kwanhwa" (official language), as the Mandarin dialect is termed. We had a few minutes conversation of a flowery and complimentary nature and then plunged *in medias res*, the upshot being that no stone would be left unturned to recover the stolen money. My man was in a blue funk when I told him that, no doubt, H.M.S. *Sandpiper* (one of the shallow-draught Yarrowbuilt gunboats) would visit this place at an early date, as her commission was to guard the interests and property of British subjects in China. When we had thrashed the question fully out, the signal for departure came by the Mandarin requesting me to "drink tea." As we raised our cups towards one another the curious crowd of Yamen retainers, who were, of course, at the entrance of the guest room, began to bustle and hasten up the chair-bearers. I bowed to my friend, who requested me to "depart(ed) wif" (i. e. his newborn regard for me was so great that he would like me to remain; in his inmost heart he was no doubt cursing my honoured nation, and especially my honoured self(!). A few hours later he returned my call with the usual pomp, and we went through an almost similar scene.

What would a publisher, or contemporary historian, not give for the Diaries of Francesco Crispi, Garibaldi-Castor's Pollux, whom Bismarck placed among the three ablest statesmen of his time, and whom the masses (not the classes) of Italy will doubtless be congratulating on his eightieth birthday, the 4th October next? Readers of Mr. W. J. Stillman's "Francesco Crispi, Insurgent, Exile, Revolutionist, and Statesman," just issued by Mr. Grant Richards, will feel their curiosity aroused in these jealously reserved memoranda. And for this reason, that Crispi's life is so deeply interesting because it seems to be Italy's tragedy in miniature. Mr. Stillman's book, though not as well written as we had expected, is strongly dramatic from first to last. Crispi was not one of those skippers, who, when cross-currents vex them, or some of the crew turn mutinous, go down below "and mix among the passengers." He always stuck to his post, and bravely did his best under the circumstances.


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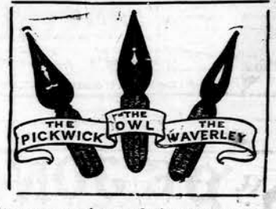


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..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

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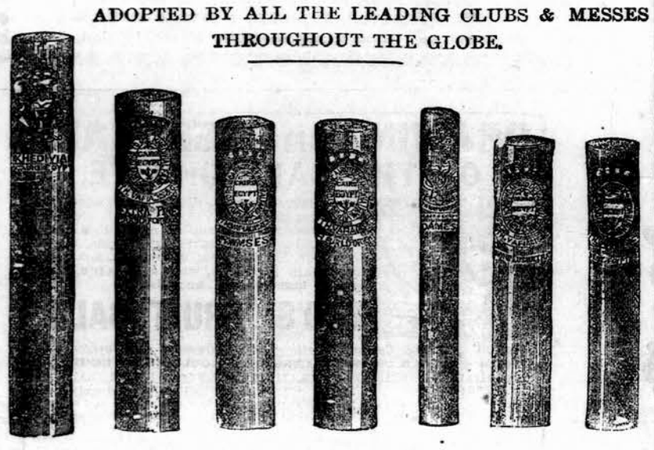

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